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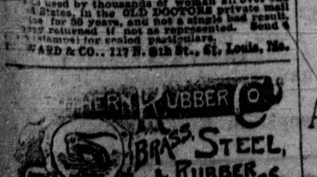

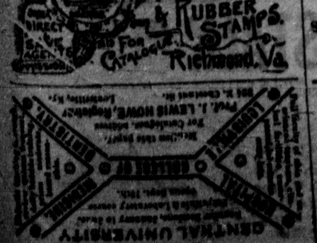

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THE SITUATION.

Partisan Lying About Election Results.

THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE GAINING.

A Larger Vote Than Last Year in Kansas. Should the Alliance Demands Be Broadened?—Banking on Debt and on Wealth. Some Interesting Suggestions.

[Copyright, 1891, by Reform Press News Association, New York.]

Before this letter reaches my Alliance and other reform readers they will have seen in the plutocratic papers the false and misleading reports which we all expected about the reform vote in the recent election. As such, the grossest misrepresentation is from Kansas. I anticipated these lies, and arranged to have the actual facts sent me from that state as soon as they should be known. And what do they show? Just the reverse of what the old party papers have been shouting ever since the polls closed. The People's party falling behind in Kansas? Let's see. A year ago the People's party had the advantage of Democratic support.

There was no coalition between the new party and the Democrats, but the latter were so anxious to beat the Republicans that they voted the People's party ticket without being invited to do so. Now all this is changed. The new party proved to be a clean party. It would have no more to do with Democratic schemes than with Republican schemes. Hence the disgruntled Democrats concluded they would be better off with their old enemies, the Republicans, than with the independents. So this year the Democrats and the Republicans made a combination against the people. And the result was the People's party cast 10 per cent. more votes in the state this year than they did with the assistance of the Democrats last year. Is this a sign of dissolution? Is this an indication that the Alliance and the People's party is breaking up? If it is, let us hope we shall have many more such signs, for it means reformation and freedom from corruption in the near future.

* * * * * * *

I have already explained that the Alliance and other friends of reform attempted no demonstration of their power at the polls this fall. This has been so well understood by the members themselves that none of them has been deceived in the least degree by the talk of the old party papers. We can afford to let the old liners hug the delusion that the people's revolt is over. It will be the easier to strike the decisive blow when the time comes. I am glad to have the political power of the order decried just now. I hope the political managers and strikers will continue to make this mistake for several months longer. It will enable the people to organize more thoroughly, because there will be less interference and less corruption to fear from the enemy. The great plan of education, which is the chief bulwark of the whole enterprise, can then be carried out most effectually.

* * * * * * *

In this line comes the proposition from a number of sources on the point of in some degree broadening the Alliance demands, which will be made by the convention now sitting at Indianapolis. I am not one who believes in abandoning any features of the Ocala and St. Louis platforms. The principles there enunciated are sound and true, and they should be stuck to to the last. The application of them, I believe, calls for few if any changes. It will of course be right and proper to make new applications of them in order to more completely meet the wants of all classes of people. In this connection I quote without comment some recent suggestions of Captain C. A. Powers, which deserve consideration.

"There is no declaration included in the Alliance demands," Captain Powers writes, "that is more persistently misrepresented and ridiculed by Republicans and Democrats and their partisan mouthpieces than the demand for government loans direct to the people on real estate security, which would of course change the existing system of 'banking on debt'—with its attendant robbery of the people—to a basis of wealth, the land for a permanent circulating medium of exchange, under proper limitations on the quantity of land and amount of money loaned the citizen.

"It is especially urged by every mouthpiece of the plutocracy that the Alliance and People's party demands for government loans to the people direct is class legislation for the farmers only and does not propose to apply its benefits to any other class of our citizens. While this is an unfair construction of the demand laid down in the first section of the Alliance platform and is being used to prejudice the laboring classes of the cities and towns, would it not be well that at the session of the approaching national council our demands be broadened to state in specific language that every son of toil who is a citizen of the United States in our towns and cities struggling to secure a home shall have the same rights under the law as the farmer, and that loans as low in amount as $100 shall be granted in the towns and cities for building purposes or other improvements at not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum? The time has come when it is necessary to place this in our demands in specific terms, to show our laboring masses not on the farms that the Alliance and People's party demands mean the same thing in their application to all American citizens."

H. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus: "If this government must depend upon wheat and cotton to bring back our gold from Europe, and keep the balance of trade in its favor, cannot these same products be depended on to hold the gold at home and keep up the balance of trade between our own people? The farmers think so."

HAPPENINGS IN TEXAS.

News Gathered, Throughout the Lone Star State

AND OUT TO PROPER DIMENSIONS

To Suit the Surroundings—Facts Concerning the Important Happenings in Every City and Town in this Great Commonwealth.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—A young man by the name of Pare, living near Throckmorton, was kicked to death by a horse in Throckmorton. This makes the third person killed in that same neighborhood in a similar manner in the past seven days.

Old Texas Capitol.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 14.—The World's Fair association is negotiating with John C. Underwood for the old capitol of Texas, situated two miles west of here at West Columbia. The calculation of the association is to tear it down and remove it to Chicago, and as near as possible rebuild it as it now stands. It is a dilapidated old concern and is occupied by colored people.

Fatal Train Wreck.

SCHULENBERG, Nov. 14.—The second section of a freight train was wrecked two miles west of here. E. C. Taggert, head brakeman, was killed. Buck Worthy, engineer, and a fireman were seriously bruised and scalded. They were brought here and physicians summoned to attend them. The locomotive was thrown from the track and eighteen flat cars demolished. The track was torn up about 100 yards.

Greer County Silver.

ALTUS, Nov. 14.—The Greer county mines, which have attracted so much attention for the past twelve months, have about become real. At last a very rich stratum of silver has been found thirty feet under the surface. A company has been organized with a capital stock of $300,000, and a smelter has been ordered, and work will begin in earnest soon. Colorado miners are following the lead and say that it is very rich. A recent assay gave $18 per ton.

Paymaster Robbed.

BRACKETT, Nov. 14.—A daring robbery occurred in the post of Fort Clark, the military garrison adjoining this town. The United States army paymaster arrived there and, as is the custom, deposited the money that was to be paid to the soldiers in the guard house, a strong rock building, and always heavily guarded. When the money was called for it was found that a sack containing $3300 was gone and no one could account for it. A recent deserter from Fort Sam Houston named Miller is under arrest awaiting developments. No money was found about him. The affair has created a genuine sensation and developments are looked for eagerly, as it seems a very difficult matter for any one to rob such an institution as the Fort Clark guardhouse.

Casualties from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 17.—While out hunting a few days ago in company with a party of young men, Frank Holden's gun burst. Pieces of the gun flew in all directions, one of which struck him and knocked out his right eye, another striking him in the right cheek, going through and coming out below the jawbone, while the third piece went through his right hand. He is very badly hurt but the chances are that he will survive. The gun was a muzzle loading shotgun and not knowing it was loaded he put an additional load in one of the barrels.

A few nights ago a party took place in Shaw's Bend, seven miles from here, and was broken up in a row in which six-shooters, clubs and knives were used with a lavish hand. Sam Counter is dead, having been stabbed to death by Willis Mathis. The slayer himself was badly beaten over the head with a six-shooter and cut with a knife in three places. Several others were cut and bruised up, though not seriously.

A Lover's Plot.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 17.—Near La Garte, an isolated little town in Live Oak county, a few nights ago occurred a very peculiar and distressing murder. Antonio Vera and Sebastian Torres, well-to-do Mexican ranchers, loved a girl named Chiquita Flores. Vera first met Chiquita, courted her and was to marry her when the fall crop of cattle was sold. Torres appeared on the scene. He came from southern Mexico, and wore picturesque dress of that section. He was a handsome young fellow, with plenty of money. He bought a large pasture and stocked it. The girl grew infatuated with him. Her lover remonstrated with her in vain. He flamed with jealousy. Finally he plotted. On seemingly friendly terms with Torres, he invited him to pass the night at his bachelor quarters. Torres accepted, promising to call at the house at 10 o'clock, after finishing a call upon Senorita Flores. Vera got drunk and went to his ranch. A little after the appointed hour he entered his room. Only the starlight was shining through the window, but he could see the form of Torres lying on the bed. He placed a Winchester to the ear of his sleeping rival and blew out his brains. He coolly lit a lamp and holding it near the corpse he was almost petrified to see the blood-stained features of Hermaso Ventro, an intimate friend. As it appears, in the evening Torres suspected foul play and induced Ventro to take his place as the guest of the dispossessed lover, having first liberally loaded him with mescal. Torres has disappeared. The girl is still at her father's ranch. Vera has surrendered, and unless he finds means of suicide will undoubtedly hang.

A Chinese City's Calamity.

HANKEW, Nov. 14.—Fire destroyed 1300 houses in this city and 18,000 people are homeless and a number of women and children are supposed to have been burned. Two days after this 200 more houses burned.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Owing to the decrease in business between American and English ports, the Allan line of steamships will be withdrawn between England and Montreal and placed on the route between England, Mediterranean ports and New Orleans.

Want the Big Conventions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The commissioners appointed to secure the National Republican and National Democratic conventions have gone to Washington. There has been $23,000 subscribed thus far.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

Items of Interest from All Parts of the Country.

Danger of a serious water famine in New York increases.

The Choctaws have passed a law barring negroes from that nation.

The grip is making great headway in New England, especially in Connecticut.

Henrietta Crowell of New York has thrown away her fortune by marrying a bath-tub cleaner.

The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Woodruff of Arkansas was unable to agree and was discharged.

Mrs. Lensehager and her son George who kept a saloon in Chicago were choked to death by robbers.

The Vanderbilt railway lines are arranging for through excursions from New York to San Francisco.

Extensive preparation to handle the world's fair baggage business has already begun by the railroads.

Lieutenant Dodge, United States army, was bound over to the grand jury at Hannibal, Mo., for burglary.

Atchison, Kan., will sue the Santa Fe for $150,000 damages for removing division headquarters to St. Joseph, Mo.

Authorities in St. Petersburg are alarmed over symptoms of a widespread plot to create a representative assembly.

The John Brown colony in California has been ruined by a shortage of $100,000 of Vice-President Baird of the Bank of Madeira.

The question has been raised in Memphis as to whether or not a Hebrew may keep on his hat while being sworn, as is their custom.

Musicians in London are almost a unit in expressing the hope that a uniform pitch be selected and adhered to the world over.

The Knights of Labor convention adopted resolutions deprecating the admission to the order of office-holders and office-seekers.

The Dubuque Street Railway company declares, after a test of the storage-battery electric-car equipment, that the scheme is a failure.

The government reservoirs in the upper Mississippi have been ordered closed. Much inconvenience to Minneapolis millers will result.

Michael Davitt is out in a letter condemning virulent language by Irish wranglers, especially when it is directed toward a sick and defenseless woman.

Marie A. Strelinger, wife of the actor, W. B. Curtis of San Francisco, charged with the murder of a policeman, will sell the Peralta Park hotel for $125,000. She will use the money to save her husband.

Michael Kirschener, arrested in New York on a telegram from Bucharest for swindling a bank out of 80,000 francs, was discharged, as no extradition exists between Roumania and the United States.

An antiquarian in Montreal has discovered that John Wilkes Booth's theatrical wardrobe was sold in Quebec in 1865 after having been shipped on the schooner, Maria Victoria, which was stranded.

The son-in-law of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby, who was poisoned in Denver, is collecting evidence in New England to be used in the trial of Dr. Thatcher Graves, Mrs. Barnaby's confidential adviser, who is accused of murdering her.

Ralph Worthington, a wealthy merchant of Cleveland, O., asserts his belief that Robert Ray Hamilton was murdered. Mr. Worthington has been on a hunting expedition in the Wyoming region where Hamilton is said to have killed himself.

A cotton harvester made a successful field trial near Augusta, Ga., and picked 350 pounds of cotton an hour, equal to the work of thirty hands for the same time. The cotton was dead and dry, and when gathered was as clean as could be picked by hand. When ginned it classed as middling.

Commodore Ramsey, acting secretary, denies positively that any orders have been issued to the United States steamer Charleston to seize the Hawaiian islands. The Charleston is at Yokahoma and will return to the United States as soon as the Lancaster, with Admiral Harmony aboard, reaches the China station.

Big Foot's band of Indians, some sixty families under Red Cloud, are in open revolt against the agent at Cheyenne agency. They had been living on the south side of the Cheyenne river on ceded lands and when Agent McKean went to allot the lands he found them gone and sent the Indian police after them. All but one Indian refused to return and said they were going to Pine Ridge to reside there in future.

A Remarkable Charge.

DALLAS, Nov. 17.—A sensational arrest was made here Saturday. While B. L. Rich and a young lady of Vernon, Lou Porter, were out driving in Vernon about two months ago the horses became frightened and ran away. The lady, who was driving, was unable to check the horses and Rich says he jumped out with the intention of catching the reins and stopping the horses. He failed to get hold of the reins and the horses sped on. The lady, finding she was unable to stop the horses, jumped out, sustaining injuries from which she died. Rich came to Dallas, and the father of the dead girl made an affidavit against Rich, charging him with the murder of his daughter, causing his arrest and transfer to Vernon.

New Charters Filed.

AUSTIN, Nov. 17.—The following companies filed their charters in the state department: Mount Gilead Missionary Baptist church of Fort Worth, no capital; Central Plains academy of Crosby county, capital $10,000; the Casino of Laredo, capital $25,000; San Angelo Light, Power and Irrigation company of Tom Green county, capital $20,000. One of the objects of this company is to dam the Concho river.

A Dear Lunch.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen from a Dayton and Michigan passenger train at the depot here, and the police are unable to find any clue to the theft. Mr. Keuing, traveling salesman for a Cincinnati diamond house, was on the train en route home. At the depot he left his grip-sack in the seat while he left the car to get a lunch. In the grip-sack were $20,000 in diamonds, and when he returned to the car the grip was gone.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

HOW THE PEOPLE WERE FOOLED WITH FALSE ISSUES.

Still Shaking the Tariff Before Their Eyes to Hide Real Issues—The Results Analyzed.

[Copyright, 1891, by Reform Press News Association, New York.]

The great hurly-burly is over for the time. The work is done, and the great American public is looking at one of the craziest pieces of patchwork ever conceived and wondering how it was ever made. There was never a crazy patchwork quilt exhibited at a county fair that so mystified the people who looked at it as this last election spree mystifies the politicians and the public generally.

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There was a great contest in New York, and the so called Democratic party won by an overwhelming majority. There were some side issues, but the main fight made by the Republicans was against "Tammany," the most pernicious, unscrupulous and corrupt political organization on the face of the earth. "Down with Tammany!" was the cry, but Tammany won by a majority of something like 50,000. Then opinions were in order, and the great man of the so called Democratic party (who recently became a papa) announced that the victory was owing to a growing sentiment of tariff reform. The defeated Republican candidate declared that money beat him. According to another, the Democrats had more money than they could find use for, or did find use for, in the campaign, and thus the Democrats won. So much for New York.

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Ohio was another great battle ground. Here the Republicans were sweepingly successful. Their leader declares they won because the sentiment of high tariff and protection is growing there and elsewhere. The defeated Democratic candidate says the Democrats were defeated because they had not sufficient funds, and also blamed the free silver plank as partially responsible for his defeat. Then he sits right down and writes the following to his opponent: "I heartily congratulate you upon your election. I have no doubt that you will serve the people with fidelity and honor." Great Scott! congratulating a man whom he had opposed on what are regarded as vital issues to the commonwealth! And thinks his opponent will serve "with honor," even after having indirectly charged that opponent with securing victory by methods of corruption. So much for Ohio.

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A big fight was waged in Massachusetts. The Democrats were successful there. The Democratic candidate for governor "chivalrously voted for his opponent," the Republican candidate. Then he went to see a game of football, and afterward said with reference to the Democratic victory, "It means that Massachusetts is earnestly for tariff reform on the line of free raw material, which has been the chief issue in this state." The Republicans had nothing to say in this state.

Then comes Pennsylvania, where bitter war was waged between the two parties. The recent collapse of the Keystone bank, with all its awful revelations of corruption and slander, in which high Republican officials were tightly involved, put the people to thinking, and in this state the issue was "down with corruption." But the element with which all this glaring corruption was heaped came out with a victorious majority of about 50,000; and the victory has been attributed to a growth of sentiment in that state for high tariff and protection. So much for the State of Brotherly Love.

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Iowa comes next—a state which for years was a Republican stronghold—with a Democratic majority of 5,000 or more. Nobody seems to know what to attribute this victory to. Some assert that it is a liquor victory, while others ring in tariff reform as the cause of Democratic success. There's not much to say about this state except that the Democrats won.

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Bleeding Kansas was the field on which some of the most hotly contested local fights ever known took place. It is claimed that the Republicans defeated everything—horse, foot and artillery. But did they? Is it not rather a victory achieved by the combination of two common enemies—that is, so far as victory goes? For with all the claims made, the People's party was victorious in a large proportion of the contests, and wherever it met defeat, it was because of a direct fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties—the two hereditary enemies. And in all the sections where this combine was successful, the Democrats and Republicans are "congratulating each other" and celebrating together. And while the Democrats are going around arm and arm with the Republicans and throwing up their hats together, the Republicans are predicting that they will fight the Democrats again next year and defeat them. The general state fight was on the election of ten district judges. Of those elected seven are Republican, two Democratic and one Alliance man.

The Democrats and Republicans gained all their victories by fusion. But, with all this, the People's party vote was 10 per cent. more than it was last year, and in the city of Topeka it was 50 per cent. more. It took the combined strength of the Republicans and Democrats to beat the People even by skinny majorities, and even this combine failed in a large number of the counties in the state to overcome the People. This much for Kansas.

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In Nebraska the conditions were similar to those in Kansas. The Democrats and Republicans combined against the People, and at this writing the Republicans are claiming a victory in the election of a judge.

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In Maryland the regular old fashioned Bourbon bossism prevailed against all opposition.

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The only state in which there was no attempt to interfere with the choice of the people was Virginia. The legislature will have in it more farmers and fewer lawyers than any known in Virginia for more than a quarter of a century. The issue raised by the Alliance caused the Democrats in the rural districts to select their candidates from among the farmers. No effort will be made to prevent the passage of the more conservative measures demanded by the Farmers' Alliance.

A little retrospect of politics just now is very interesting and ought to be instructive.

In 1888 New York voted for a Republican candidate for president, and the cry was that high tariff carried the state for the Republicans. In 1891 the same state goes wildly Democratic, and the reason given is that tariff reform is gaining ground.

Now for Ohio. In 1889 that state elected a Democratic governor, and the cry "tariff reform is gaining ground" rang over the land. Now, 1891, the Republicans win the fight, and "high tariff and protection is our a boom" is what the public hears.

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Just notice the double back action somersaults which partisan politics achieve. See how representative and important states of two different sections of the country are made to balance each other! Neither "high tariff" nor tariff reform move the states with unanimity. A state which goes for "tariff reform" in 1889, repudiates it in 1891, and a state which whoops up "high tariff" in 1889, puts it down in 1891.

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And, oh, ye trusting, confiding people, do you think all this is natural or accidental? You don't know that behind the scenes a lot of inspired lobbyists and schemers lay plans for just such results, do you? You don't know that their main object is to keep this tariff business kicked from one side of the country to the other, so that it may never be settled, do you? Did you know that when the "tariff reform" gang had the making of a tariff they introduced and advocated a measure which reduced the particular bill they professed to fight just 5 per cent.? Do you know that while this row is being kept up the schemers are able to increase the powers and privileges of monopoly and classes, while legislation for the good of the people is smothered and kept down? How much longer will the people act as the chess board on which the schemers play their grasping and profitable games?

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And now what of the results? Those who think and believe they are loyal and honest Republicans are not satisfied. Neither are professing Democrats satisfied. The people are not satisfied. The Democrats charge the victorious Republicans with fraud, bribery and corruption, and defeated Republicans make the same charges against victorious Democrats. Both are right.

* * * * * * *

In the meantime nothing is settled. No progress has been made toward the solution of a question over which partisan factions are determined to keep up a never ending fight. All is contradiction and confusion, chaos and darkness reign. Measures for the good of the people, for the promotion of prosperity and for the encouragement of patriotism, find no reception or welcome in the public councils of state and nation.

According to the charges and counter charges of the two great opposing factions, boodle and corruption are the effective elements in a campaign. And the deluded people who are made to believe that they are hurrahing for their particular party (when they are really aiding a great combine either way) believe the charges made against their opponents.

H. W. AYRE.

WEAKNESS.

Why will anyone remain weak when they can be made strong?

Everyone should know that the entire human structure is constantly being torn down and rebuilt, the same as in the vegetable world the trees shed their leaves and again put forth new shoots. Now, when the blood becomes too weak to carry to the kidneys and liver this dead tissue that should be removed, the whole system becomes enervated and a distressed feeling of weakness and unnatural fatigue follows. One feels half dead, so to speak, and literally *is* half dead, the old tissue clinging in

DO YOU FEEL

particles throughout the system, preventing the forming of new tissue and the awakening of new life. At such times a medicine that will enliven the blood, remove its sluggishness, fill it with red corpuscles, and strengthen it, is necessary. There is only one such medicine and that is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its action on the blood is like the effect of cream on coffee, *it makes it good.* Do you want to feel the exuberance of perfect health? Do you want to feel strong and full of life in every part? Do you want to increase your self-control and be a *perfect* man or *perfect* woman, free from the unnatural tendencies of wasting and debilitating diseases? Then use Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel new and full of strength.

T. D. Burrows, Covington, Ky., writes: "I would now be in my grave had I not used Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. I was pale, listless, and so weak that I spent more than

HALF DEAD?

half my time lying in bed. My memory was bad. I could not concentrate my mind on business or anything. My nights were restless, and my dreams unnaturally vivid. I lost flesh, and seemed to be wasting away. I grew despondent, and constantly fearful that something evil was going to happen. The smallest cut would run into a sore, and my blood was thin and cold. I heard Bull's Sarsaparilla was a good strengthening medicine, and so gave it a trial. It has made life seem different to me, and filled me with activity, hope and determination while my health is all I could desire."

Mrs. Lucy Bedel, Lawrenceburg, Ind., writes: "I was weak and nervous, weighed only eight-six pounds, took twenty-three bottles of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and grew strong and fat. I now weigh 117 pounds."

☞ If you love your child, look after its welfare by occasionally giving it Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. They never do harm and will keep it well.

☞ Smith's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever after quinine has failed. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. You do yourself a wrong to use quinine or any other chill medicine.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, *Wholesale Agents,* Pts. 177 and 179 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The colored tenants of cotton planters in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana have proceeded to make a formal demand for a reduction in the rent they pay on lands, on the ground that this ought to be done in consequence of the lower price of cotton. The demand is for a reduction of 25 per cent in the rent. Meetings have already been held and committees appointed to inform the landlords of their demands. Most of the colored men work their lands on shares, that is, give so much of the produce, and as cotton has fallen in price their rent has been reduced, but those who pay cash still pay the same rent, and it is against this they protest and want a change made.

The first parish to elect delegates to the Democratic state convention, Tensas, chose twenty-three, declaring for McEnery for governor. The delegates are also all in favor of extending the charter of the lottery company for twenty-five years, which has been the principal issue in the present political campaign in Louisiana. New Orleans elected 189 delegates Tuesday and a large majority are in favor of McEnery and friendly to the extension of the lottery charter.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I tried [illegible] remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough [illegible]. I recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

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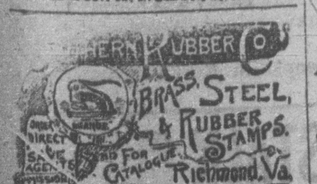

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THE SITUATION.

Partisan Lying About Election Results.

THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE GAINING.

A Larger Vote Than Last Year in Kansas. Should the Alliance Demands Be Broadened?—Banking on Debt and on Wealth. Some Interesting Suggestions.

[Copyright, 1891, by Reform Press News Association, New York.]

Before this letter reaches my Alliance and other reform readers they will have seen in the plutocratic papers the false and misleading reports which we all expected about the reform vote in the recent election. As such, the grossest misrepresentation is from Kansas. I anticipated these lies, and arranged to have the actual facts sent me from that state as soon as they should be known. And what do they show? Just the reverse of what the old party papers have been shouting ever since the polls closed. The People's party falling behind in Kansas? Let's see. A year ago the People's party had the advantage of Democratic support.

There was no coalition between the new party and the Democrats, but the latter were so anxious to beat the Republicans that they voted the People's party ticket without being invited to do so. Now all this is changed. The new party proved to be a clean party. It would have no more to do with Democratic schemes than with Republican schemes. Hence the disgruntled Democrats concluded they would be better off with their old enemies, the Republicans, than with the independents. So this year the Democrats and the Republicans made a combination against the people. And the result was the People's party cast 10 per cent. more votes in the state this year than they did with the assistance of the Democrats last year. Is this a sign of dissolution? Is this an indication that the Alliance and the People's party is breaking up? If it is, let us hope we shall have many more such signs, for it means reformation and freedom from corruption in the near future.

* * * * * *

I have already explained that the Alliance and other friends of reform attempted no demonstration of their power at the polls this fall. This has been so well understood by the members themselves that none of them has been deceived in the least degree by the talk of the old party papers. We can afford to let the old liners hug the delusion that the people's revolt is over. It will be the easier to strike the decisive blow when the time comes. I am glad to have the political power of the order decried just now. I hope the political managers and strikers will continue to make this mistake for several months longer. It will enable the people to organize more thoroughly, because there will be less interference and less corruption to fear from the enemy. The great plan of education, which is the chief bulwark of the whole enterprise, can then be carried out most effectually.

* * * * * *

In this line comes the proposition from a number of sources on the point of in some degree broadening the Alliance demands, which will be made by the convention now sitting at Indianapolis. I am not one who believes in abandoning any features of the Ocala and St. Louis platforms. The principles there enunciated are sound and true, and they should be stuck to to the last. The application of them, I believe, calls for few if any changes. It will of course be right and proper to make new applications of them in order to more completely meet the wants of all classes of people. In this connection I quote without comment some recent suggestions of Captain C. A. Powers, which deserve consideration.

"There is no declaration included in the Alliance demands," Captain Powers writes, "that is more persistently misrepresented and ridiculed by Republicans and Democrats and their partisan mouthpieces than the demand for government loans direct to the people on real estate security, which would of course change the existing system of 'banking on debt'—with its attendant robbery of the people—to a basis of wealth, the land for a permanent circulating medium of exchange, under proper limitations on the quantity of land and amount of money loaned the citizen.

"It is especially urged by every mouthpiece of the plutocracy that the Alliance and People's party demands for government loans to the people direct is class legislation for the farmers only and does not propose to apply its benefits to any other class of our citizens. While this is an unfair construction of the demand laid down in the first section of the Alliance platform and is being used to prejudice the laboring classes of the cities and towns, would it not be well that at the session of the approaching national council our demands be broadened to state in specific language that every son of toil who is a citizen of the United States in our towns and cities struggling to secure a home shall have the same rights under the law as the farmer, and that loans as low in amount as $100 shall be granted in the towns and cities for building purposes or other improvements at not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum? The time has come when it is necessary to place this in our demands in specific terms, to show our laboring masses not on the farms that the Alliance and People's party demands mean the same thing in their application to all American citizens."

H. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus: "If this government must depend upon wheat and cotton to bring back our gold from Europe, and keep the balance of trade in its favor, cannot these same products be depended on to hold the gold at home and keep up the balance of trade between our own people? The farmers think so."

HAPPENINGS IN TEXAS.

News Gathered, Throughout the Lone Star State

AND OUT TO PROPER DIMENSIONS

To Suit the Surroundings—Facts Concerning the Important Happenings in Every City and Town in this Great Commonwealth.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—A young man by the name of Pare, living near Throckmorton, was kicked to death by a horse in Throckmorton. This makes the third person killed in that same neighborhood in a similar manner in the past seven days.

Old Texas Capitol.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 14.—The World's Fair association is negotiating with John C. Underwood for the old capitol of Texas, situated two miles west of here at West Columbia. The calculation of the association is to take it down and remove it to Chicago, and as near as possible rebuild it as it now stands. It is a dilapidated old concern and is occupied by colored people.

Fatal Train Wreck.

SCHULENBERG, Nov. 14.—The second section of a freight train was wrecked two miles west of here. E. C. Taggert, head brakeman, was killed. Buck Worthy, engineer, and a fireman were seriously bruised and scalded. They were brought here and physicians summoned to attend them. The locomotive was thrown from the track and eighteen flat cars demolished. The track was torn up about 100 yards.

Greer County Silver.

ALTUS, Nov. 14.—The Greer county mines, which have attracted so much attention for the past twelve months, have about become real. At last a very rich stratum of silver has been found thirty feet under the surface. A company has been organized with a capital stock of $300,000, and a smelter has been ordered, and work will begin in earnest soon. Colorado miners are following the lead and say that it is very rich. A recent assay gave $78 per ton.

Paymaster Robbed.

BRACKETT, Nov. 14.—A daring robbery occurred in the post of Fort Clark, the military garrison adjoining this town. The United States army paymaster arrived there and, as is the custom, deposited the money that was to be paid to the soldiers in the guard house, a strong rock building, and always heavily guarded. When the money was called for it was found that a sack containing $3300 was gone and no one could account for it. A recent deserter from Fort Sam Houston named Miller is under arrest awaiting developments. No money was found about him. The affair has created a genuine sensation and developments are looked for eagerly, as it seems a very difficult matter for any one to rob such an institution as the Fort Clark guardhouse.

Casualties from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 14.—While out hunting a few days ago in company with a party of young men, Frank Holden's gun burst. Pieces of the gun flew in all directions, one of which struck him and knocked out his right eye, another striking him in the right cheek, going through and coming out below the jawbone, while the third piece went through his right hand. He is very badly hurt but the chances are that he will survive. The gun was a muzzle loading shotgun and not knowing it was loaded he put an additional load in one of the barrels.

A few nights ago a party took place in Shaw's Bend, seven miles from here, and was broken up in a row in which six-shooters, clubs and knives were used with a lavish hand. Sam Counter is dead, having been stabbed to death by Willis Mathis. The slayer himself was badly beaten over the head with a six-shooter and cut with a knife in three places. Several others were cut and bruised up, though not seriously.

A Lover's Plot.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 17.—Near La Garto, an isolated little town in Live Oak county, a few nights ago occurred a very peculiar and distressing murder. Antonio Vera and Sebastian Torres, well-to-do Mexican ranchers, loved a girl named Chiquita Flores. Vera first met Chiquita, courted her and was to marry her when the fall crop of cattle was sold. Torres appeared on the scene. He came from southern Mexico, and wore picturesque dress of that section. He was a handsome young fellow, with plenty of money. He bought a large pasture and stocked it. The girl grew infatuated with him. Her lover remonstrated with her in vain. He flamed with jealousy. Finally he plotted. On seemingly friendly terms with Torres, he invited him to pass the night at his bachelor quarters. Torres accepted, promising to call at the house at 10 o'clock, after finishing a call upon Senorita Flores. Vera got drunk and went to his ranch. A little after the appointed hour he entered his room. Only the starlight was shining through the window, but he could see the form of Torres lying on the bed. He placed a Winchester to the ear of his sleeping rival and blew out his brains. He coolly lit a lamp and holding it near the corpse he was almost petrified to see the blood-stained features of Hermaso Ventro, an intimate friend. As it appears, in the evening Torres suspected foul play and induced Ventro to take his place as the guest of the dispossessed lover, having first liberally loaded him with mescal. Torres has disappeared. The girl is still at her father's ranch. Vera has surrendered, and unless he finds means of suicide will undoubtedly hang.

A Chinese City's Calamity.

HANKEW, Nov. 14.—Fire destroyed 1300 houses in this city and 13,000 people are homeless and a number of women and children are supposed to have been burned. Two days after this 200 more houses burned.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Owing to the decrease in business between American and English ports, the Allan line of steamships will be withdrawn between England and Montreal and placed on the route between England, Mediterranean ports and New Orleans.

Want the Big Conventions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The commissioners appointed to secure the National Republican and National Democratic conventions have gone to Washington. There has been $22,000 subscribed thus far.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

Items of Interest from All Parts of the Country.

Danger of a serious water famine in New York increases.

The Choctaws have passed a law barring negroes from that nation.

The grip is making great headway in New England, especially in Connecticut.

Henrietta Crowell of New York has thrown away her fortune by marrying a bath-tub cleaner.

The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Woodruff of Arkansas was unable to agree and was discharged.

Mrs. Lensehager and her son George who kept a saloon in Chicago were choked to death by robbers.

The Vanderbilt railway lines are arranging for through excursions from New York to San Francisco.

Extensive preparation to handle the World's fair baggage business has already begun by the railroads.

Lieutenant Dodge, United States army, was bound over to the grand jury at Hannibal, Mo., for burglary.

Atchison, Kan., will sue the Santa Fe for $150,000 damages for removing division headquarters to St. Joseph, Mo.

Authorities in St. Petersburg are alarmed over symptoms of a widespread plot to create a representative assembly.

The John Brown colony in California has been ruined by a shortage of $100,000 of Vice-President Baird of the Bank of Madeira.

The question has been raised in Memphis as to whether or not a Hebrew may keep on his hat while being sworn, as is their custom.

Musicians in London are almost a unit in expressing the hope that a uniform pitch be selected and adhered to the world over.

The Knights of Labor convention adopted resolutions deprecating the admission to the order of office-holders and office-seekers.

The Dubuque Street Railway company declares, after a test of the storage-battery electric-car equipment, that the scheme is a failure.

The government reservoirs in the upper Mississippi have been ordered closed. Much inconvenience to Minneapolis millers will result.

Michael Davitt is out in a letter condemning virulent language by Irish wranglers, especially when it is directed toward a sick and defenseless woman.

Marie A. Strelinger, wife of the actor, W. B. Curtis of San Francisco, charged with the murder of a policeman, will sell the Peralta Park hotel for $125,000. She will use the money to save her husband.

Michael Kirschener, arrested in New York on a telegram from Bucharest for swindling a bank out of 80,000 francs, was discharged, as no extradition exists between Roumania and the United States.

An antiquarian in Montreal has discovered that John Wilkes Booth's theatrical wardrobe was sold in Quebec in 1868 after having been shipped on the schooner, Maria Victoria, which was stranded.

The son-in-law of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby, who was poisoned in Denver, is collecting evidence in New England to be used in the trial of Dr. Thatcher Graves, Mrs. Barnaby's confidential adviser, who is accused of murdering her.

Ralph Worthington, a wealthy merchant of Cleveland, O., asserts his belief that Robert Ray Hamilton was murdered. Mr. Worthington has been on a hunting expedition in the Wyoming region where Hamilton is said to have killed himself.

A cotton harvester made a successful field trial near Augusta, Ga., and picked 350 pounds of cotton an hour, equal to the work of thirty hands for the same time. The cotton was dead and dry, and when gathered was as clean as could be picked by hand. When ginned it classed as middling.

Commodore Ramsey, acting secretary, denies positively that any orders have been issued to the United States steamer Charleston to seize the Hawaiian islands. The Charleston is at Yokahoma and will return to the United States as soon as the Lancaster, with Admiral Harmony aboard, reaches the China station.

Big Foot's band of Indians, some sixty families under Red Cloud, are in open revolt against the agent at Cheyenne agency. They had been living on the south side of the Cheyenne river on ceded lands and when Agent McKean went to allot the lands he found them gone and sent the Indian police after them. All but one Indian refused to return and said they were going to Pine Ridge to reside there in future.

A Remarkable Charge.

DALLAS, Nov. 17.—A sensational arrest was made here Saturday. While B. L. Rich and a young lady of Vernon, Lou Porter, were out driving in Vernon about two months ago the horses became frightened and ran away. The lady, who was driving, was unable to check the horses and Rich says he jumped out with the intention of catching the reins and stopping the horses. He failed to get hold of the reins and the horses sped on. The lady, finding she was unable to stop the horses, jumped out, sustaining injuries from which she died. Rich came to Dallas, and the father of the dead girl made an affidavit against Rich, charging him with the murder of his daughter, causing his arrest and transfer to Vernon.

New Charters Filed.

AUSTIN, Nov. 17.—The following companies filed their charters in the state department; Mount Gilead Missionary Baptist church of Fort Worth, no capital; Central Plains academy of Crosby county, capital $10,000; the Casino of Laredo, capital $25,000; San Angelo Light, Power and Irrigation company of Tom Green county, capital $20,000. One of the objects of this company is to dam the Concho river.

A Dear Lunch.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen from a Dayton and Michigan passenger train at the depot here, and the police are unable to find any clue to the theft. Mr. Keming, traveling salesman for a Cincinnati diamond house, was on the train en route home. At the depot he left his grip-sack in the seat while he left the car to get a lunch. In the grip-sack were $20,000 in diamonds, and when he returned to the car the grip was gone.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

HOW THE PEOPLE WERE FOOLED WITH FALSE ISSUES.

Still Shaking the Tariff Before Their Eyes to Hide Real Issues—The Results Analyzed.

[Copyright, 1891, by Reform Press News Association, New York.]

The great hurly-burly is over for the time. The work is done, and the great American public is looking at one of the craziest pieces of patchwork ever conceived and wondering how it was ever made. There was never a crazy patchwork quilt exhibited at a county fair that so mystified the people who looked at it as this last election spree mystifies the politicians and the public generally.

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There was a great contest in New York, and the so called Democratic party won by an overwhelming majority. There were some side issues, but the main fight made by the Republicans was against "Tammany," the most pernicious, unscrupulous and corrupt political organization on the face of the earth. "Down with Tammany!" was the cry, but Tammany won by a majority of something like 50,000. Then opinions were in order, and the great man of the so called Democratic party (who recently became a papa) announced that the victory was owing to a growing sentiment of tariff reform. The defeated Republican candidate declared that money beat him. According to another, the Democrats had more money than they could find use for, or did find use for, in the campaign, and thus the Democrats won. So much for New York.

* * * * * *

Ohio was another great battle ground. Here the Republicans were sweepingly successful. Their leader declares they won because the sentiment of high tariff and protection is growing there and elsewhere. The defeated Democratic candidate says the Democrats were defeated because they had not sufficient funds, and also blamed the free silver plank as partially responsible for his defeat. Then he sits right down and writes the following to his opponent: "I heartily congratulate you upon your election. I have no doubt that you will serve the people with fidelity and honor." Great Scott! congratulating a man whom he had opposed on what are regarded as vital issues to the commonwealth! And thinks his opponent will serve "with honor," even after having indirectly charged that opponent with securing victory by methods of corruption. So much for Ohio.

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A big fight was waged in Massachusetts. The Democrats were successful there. The Democratic candidate for governor "chivalrously voted for his opponent," the Republican candidate. Then he went to see a game of football, and afterward said with reference to the Democratic victory, "It means that Massachusetts is earnestly for tariff reform on the line of free raw material, which has been the chief issue in this state." The Republicans had nothing to say in this state.

Then comes Pennsylvania, where bitter war was waged between the two parties. The recent collapse of the Keystone bank, with all its awful revelations of corruption and slander, in which high Republican officials were tightly involved, put the people to thinking, and in this state the issue was "down with corruption." But the element with which all this glaring corruption was heaped came out with a victorious majority of about 50,000; and the victory has been attributed to a growth of sentiment in that state for high tariff and protection. So much for the State of Brotherly Love.

* * * * * *

Iowa comes next—a state which for years was a Republican stronghold—with a Democratic majority of 8,000 or more. Nobody seems to know what to attribute this victory to. Some assert that it is a liquor victory, while others ring in tariff reform as the cause of Democratic success. There's not much to say about this state except that the Democrats won.

* * * * * *

Bleeding Kansas was the field on which some of the most hotly contested local fights ever known took place. It is claimed that the Republicans defeated everything—horse, foot and artillery. But did they? Is it not rather a victory achieved by the combination of two common enemies—that is, so far as victory goes? For with all the claims made, the People's party was victorious in a large proportion of the contests, and wherever it met defeat, it was because of a direct fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties—the two hereditary enemies. And in all the sections where this combine was successful, the Democrats and Republicans are "congratulating each other" and celebrating together. And while the Democrats are going around arm and arm with the Republicans and throwing up their hats together, the Republicans are predicting that they will fight the Democrats again next year and defeat them. The general state fight was on the election of ten district judges. Of those elected seven are Republican, two Democratic and one Alliance man.

The Democrats and Republicans gained all their victories by fusion. But, with all this, the People's party vote was 10 per cent. more than it was last year, and in the city of Topeka it was 50 per cent. more. It took the combined strength of the Republicans and Democrats to beat the People even by skinny majorities, and even this combine failed in a large number of the counties in the state to overcome the People. This much for Kansas.

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In Nebraska the conditions were similar to those in Kansas. The Democrats and Republicans combined against the People, and at this writing the Republicans are claiming a victory in the election of a judge.

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In Maryland the regular old fashioned Bourbon bossism prevailed against all opposition.

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The only state in which there was no attempt to interfere with the choice of the people was Virginia. The legislature will have in it more farmers and fewer lawyers than any known in Virginia for more than a quarter of a century. The issue raised by the Alliance caused the Democrats in the rural districts to select their candidates from among the farmers. No effort will be made to prevent the passage of the more conservative measures demanded by the Farmers' Alliance.

A little retrospect of politics just now is very interesting and ought to be instructive.

In 1888 New York voted for a Republican candidate for president, and the cry was that high tariff carried the state for the Republicans. In 1891 the same state goes wildly Democratic, and the reason given is that tariff reform is gaining ground.

Now for Ohio. In 1889 that state elected a Democratic governor, and the cry "tariff reform is gaining ground" rang over the land. Now, 1891, the Republicans win the fight, and "high tariff and protection is on a boom" is what the public hears.

* * * * * *

Just notice the double back action somersaults which partisan politics achieve. See how representative and important states of two different sections of the country are made to balance each other! Neither "high tariff" nor tariff reform move the states with unanimity. A state which goes for "tariff reform" in 1889, repudiates it in 1891, and a state which whoops up "high tariff" in 1889, puts it down in 1891.

* * * * * *

And, oh, ye trusting, confiding people, do you think all this is natural or accidental? You don't know that behind the scenes a lot of inspired lobbyists and schemers lay plans for just such results, do you? You don't know that their main object is to keep this tariff business kicked from one side of the country to the other, so that it may never be settled, do you? Did you know that when the "tariff reform" gang had the making of a tariff they introduced and advocated a measure which reduced the particular bill they professed to fight just 5 per cent.? Do you know that while this row is being kept up the schemers are able to increase the powers and privileges of monopoly and classes, while legislation for the good of the people is smothered and kept down? How much longer will the people act as the chess board on which the schemers play their grasping and profitable games?

* * * * * *

And now what of the results? Those who think and believe they are loyal and honest Republicans are not satisfied. Neither are professing Democrats satisfied. The people are not satisfied. The Democrats charge the victorious Republicans with fraud, bribery and corruption, and defeated Republicans make the same charges against victorious Democrats. Both are right.

* * * * * *

In the meantime nothing is settled. No progress has been made toward the solution of a question over which partisan factions are determined to keep up a never ending fight. All is contradiction and confusion, chaos and darkness reign. Measures for the good of the people, for the promotion of prosperity and for the encouragement of patriotism, find no reception or welcome in the public councils of state and nation.

According to the charges and counter charges of the two great opposing factions, boodle and corruption are the effective elements in a campaign. And the deluded people who are made to believe that they are hurrahing for their particular party (when they are really aiding a great combine either way) believe the charges made against their opponents.

H. W. AYRE.

WEAKNESS.

Why will anyone remain weak when they can be made strong?

Everyone should know that the entire human structure is constantly being torn down and rebuilt, the same as in the vegetable world the trees shed their leaves and again put forth new shoots. Now, when the blood becomes too weak to carry to the kidneys and liver this dead tissue that should be removed, the whole system becomes enervated and a distressed feeling of weakness and unnatural fatigue follows. One feels half dead, so to speak, and literally *is* half dead, the old tissue clinging in

DO YOU FEEL

particles throughout the system, preventing the forming of new tissue and the awakening of new life. At such times a medicine that will enliven the blood, remove its sluggishness, fill it with red corpuscles, and strengthen it, is necessary. There is only one such medicine and that is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its action on the blood is like the effect of cream on coffee, *it makes it good.* Do you want to feel the exuberance of perfect health? Do you want to feel strong and full of life in every part? Do you want to increase your self-control and be a *perfect* man or *perfect* woman, free from the unnatural tendencies of wasting and debilitating diseases? Then use Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel new and full of strength.

T. D. Burrows, Covington, Ky., writes: "I would now be in my grave had I not used Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. I was pale, listless, and so weak that I spent more than

HALF DEAD?

half my time lying in bed. My memory was bad. I could not concentrate my mind on business or anything. My nights were restless, and my dreams unnaturally vivid. I lost flesh, and seemed to be wasting away. I grew despondent, and constantly feared that something evil was going to happen. The smallest cut would run into a sore, and my blood was thin and cold. I heard Bull's Sarsaparilla was a good strengthening medicine, and so gave it a trial. It has made life seem different to me, and filled me with activity, hope and determination while my health is all I could desire."

Mrs. Lucy Bedel, Lawrenceburg, Ind., writes: "I was weak and nervous, weighed only eighty-six pounds, took twenty-three bottles of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and grew strong and fat. I now weigh 117 pounds."

If you love your child, look after its welfare by occasionally giving it Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. They never do harm and will keep it well.

Smith's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever after quinine has failed. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. You do yourself a wrong to use quinine or any other chill medicine.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, *Wholesale Agents*, 176, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The colored tenants of cotton planters in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana have proceeded to make a formal demand for a reduction in the rent they pay on lands, on the ground that this ought to be done in consequence of the lower price of cotton. The demand is for a reduction of 25 per cent in the rent. Meetings have already been held and committees appointed to inform the landlords of their demands. Most of the colored men work their lands on shares, that is, give so much of the produce, and as cotton has fallen in price their rent has been reduced, but those who pay cash still pay the same rent, and it is against this they protest and want a change made.

The first parish to elect delegates to the Democratic state convention, Tensas, chose twenty-three, declaring for McEnery for governor. The delegates are also all in favor of extending the charter of the lottery company for twenty-five years, which has been the principal issue in the present political campaign in Louisiana. New Orleans elected 189 delegates Tuesday and a large majority are in favor of McEnery and friendly to the extension of the lottery charter.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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THROUGH TRAINS CARRY
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Between Points in TEXAS and
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—BETWEEN—
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Close Connections in all of the above cities with fast trains of eastern and northern lines, make the M. K. & T. R'y the best line to
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FROM TEXAS, RUNNING
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TO
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And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED

By F. C. Thompson.

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McKinney, Texas.

THURSDAY NOV. 19, 1891.

TO OUR READERS.

During the coming fall the proprietor of THE DEMOCRAT will call on each subscriber, who is in arrears on subscription for one year or more, for settlement. We hope that those who are behind will bring or send us the amount they are due us so as to avoid unnecessary expense to us. We are badly in need of money and we hope our readers will rally to our support. Please don't forget The DEMOCRAT.

"Seek and ye shall find,"—a bug under the chip.

The blackest heart often nestles beneath silken folds.

Knock, and the party door shall be opened—when the time comes to vote.

Gov. Hogg has decided to call the legislature together Look out for squalls.

The reason that some men wear socks is because brains needs a substantial covering.

The young republic of Brazil is having some trouble. A rebellion is about to take place there.

According to overproduction ists it will not do to seek a land flowing with "milk and honey."

Clean journalism consists in malice towards none and charity for all." Such is the mode of the Democrat. Read it.

We do not believe that overproduction of cotton should clothe the people in rags, neither do we believe that the overproduction of wheat should feed them on corn bread.

The Fort Worth Gazette sarcastically offers the following state ticket:

For governor of Texas in 1892—George B. Clark of Waco. Platform—The sub treasury the essence of democracy, and down with the railroad commission.—Fort Worth Gazette.

The third party people are not discouraged in Kansas, neither ought they to be so if what they claim be true—that it took the republicans and democrats to beat them, and that while the people's party polled a good vote the democratic vote ran down to 30,000. That would mean that over 60,000 democrats did not vote the democratic ticket and that most of them joined forces with the republicans. The returns may not say so much, but this figuring will evidently go far to brace up the third party.—Dallas News.

A Sensible Reply.

Dallas, Nov. 14—To the Hon. James L Ray, state lecturer, state grange: Dear sir—In reply to your open letter appearing in The Dallas News and other papers of late date, I have to say that I do not find it in the line of duty marked out for me by the order I represent to seek controversies with any other farmers' or laborers' organization. It is my plain duty to advocate the principles and demands of the Farmers' alliance If we are in advance of the leaders of your order in advocating and demanding purely economical reforms, it is no reason why we should train our guns upon you, and try to blow you out of existence, nor any reason why you should fire into the alliance, in the interest of our common enemy.

For my part I propose to direct my efforts toward crushing the monopolists, which are surely and steadily usurping the sovereign rights of the people. If, as an individual you desire to meet me upon the hustings in joint discussion, I will grant you a division of time, but I will not be an instrument to array our fraternal labor organizations against each other. If you have legislative demands advocate them as you have a right to do. I shall not oppose you if they are in line with the demands of organized labor. If your organization cannot approve our demands we will not complain. We did not set up housekeeping as a sub-organization, hence could not reasonably be expected to adopt your policy or persue your methods.

Respectfully,

J. M. Perdue,
State lecturer Farmers'alliance.

SOLID CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

From President J. M. Joseph, of the Iowa Alliance.

The duties of the farmer include very much more than the cultivation of the land and the production of crops. Upon him more than upon any one else depends the character of public institutions and the welfare of all classes of people. With him mainly rests the responsibility of good or bad government.

There is a widespread belief among farmers that in our haste as a nation to be rich and great, in our rapid march from a very simple to a very complex civilization, we have lost sight of that splendid stone our fathers carved with infinite labor and placed in the foundation of our plan of government—equal rights to all; special privileges to none. This is the block of political granite upon which not only the Farmers' Alliance, but republican government itself must stand.

Statesmen of all parties, while subscribing to the fundamental doctrines of our government, are found advocating measures and policies subversive of them. For a score of years they have been planting seeds throughout our industrial and commercial system utterly at variance with the doctrine of equal rights. Today we are cursed with privileged classes existing by virtue of legal enactments to as great a degree as many of the nations of Europe. We have broadened the foundation of the splendid temple our fathers began, but we have not raised its walls, except with a single stone, in 100 years. The emancipation of the black man is the only achievement in the interest of humanity worth recording in this century.

The forces of nature, the natural products of the earth, the equal gifts of God to all the children of men are walled up by the omnipresent corporation. The goods, the rights, the benefits made matters of corporate ownership and distributed to the few, while the many are shut out from a fair participation.

Public instrumentalities—the railroad, the telegraph, the financial systems—coffers, while they exist under a nominal condition of public control. This condition is an economic absurdity.

Partisans have raised a ghost and named it paternal government, forgetting that the people are in theory and ought to be in fact the government, forgetting that except for the paternal care of government there would not be a corporation on the face of the earth. Yet partisans build no adequate defense against the combination that clutches labor by the throat, that glowers upon industry with the eye of Polyphemus, sucking up her substance to the wail of bare subsistence.

The Farmers' Alliance as an organization is the natural result of the neglect of political parties to consider economic questions from the standpoint of merit rather than of party advantage. The farmers have become weary with the long drawn quarrels over minor matters and the barren contests of mere place hunters.

The Alliance demands that industry shall be emancipated from the domination and spoliation of the money centers by enabling her to provide her own medium of exchange.

We are today as a nation holding fast to a notion that has been an absurdity from the beginning. It is this—the government although possessing the sole power of creating money cannot create any for itself, but must be a borrower. This is scarcely greater than the other, that an interest bearing bond is a better foundation for paper money than actual property.

The past six months has lifted the fog sufficiently that all may now see where the center of the great industrial battle is to be. Politicians may beat the bush yet a little longer over an insignificant difference in the adjustment of the tariff, but the real contest cannot be long delayed. We must fix the status of the ruling force in America.

Shall it be money or manhood? That is the question. We must settle the question whether our medium of exchange shall be a great labor saving machine, as great as the nation's industries, as strong as the nation's arms, as sound as the nation's heart, or whether it shall continue to be a tool of monopoly, nominally under public control, but really controlling the people, and exacting tribute from industry by the robber's rule of "what the traffic will bear."

The education and conversion of this great class is the only hope of the Alliance. All the others must be met in the open field and fought to a finish. It is idle to waste time parleying with the forces that emanate from the great parties. They must be defeated at the ballot box. They will listen to nothing else.

Let us stand firm by the colors of the Alliance. Let us cultivate a spirit of fraternity with all kindred organizations. Let us put the Alliance above our fealty to any political party, and in the great contest for the emancipation of industry from the domination of monopoly let us rejoice in the promise of battle and the hope of victory.

Stocked for Two Years.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 17.—It is estimated that the merchants of Mexico during the month of October imported stocks of goods sufficient to make restocking unnecessary for two years, by which time they believe the retaliatory measures which went into effect Nov. 1 will have to be repealed. During the month of October the Mexican custom house in Piedras Negras, across the river, collected $151,357 in duties. This is over twice the amount collected at the port in any month. The ports of Nueva Laredo and Juarez also show greater increases.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Great Alliance Progress in North Carolina, Texas, California and Other States. Growth of the Order Everywhere.

The Alliance in North Carolina has every county in that state organized, and its status may be seen from the following extracts taken from the official report of the state secretary:

"The secretary's report for last August one year ago shows that there had been issued 2,147 charters to sub-Alliances, and that 95 counties had been organized—that only 1 county remained out of the fold. There was at that time an aggregate of 90,000 members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance in the state. I find that 15 charters are on file which have been surrendered in the past year. Only 55 sub-Alliances have surrendered their charters since the Alliance started in the state, but these, in a number of instances, consolidated with other sub-Alliances, and in the remainder the members have joined other lodges. Now we have numbered 2,221 sub and 96

SENATOR W. A. PEFFER, OF KANSAS.

county Alliances—an increase of 74 sub and 1 county Alliance from last report. The order numbers more than 100,000 in this state.

"It is rather strange that the first point on which white people landed in North Carolina was the last part of the state which should be organized by our order, and that the last sub-Alliance formed, necessary to bring the last county into our organization, was at or near the very spot where it is said that the birth of Virginia Dare took place—the first white child known to be born on our soil; that this sub-Alliance was named Virginia Dare, but afterward changed to Raleigh."

In addition to this, the secretary writes:

"I can safely say that the Alliance is more determined now, and in much better shape than since it started in the state. The whole ground is seemingly covered, yet we are sending out new charters constantly. It is now solid, and will remain so."

We have now thirteen reform papers in the North Carolina Press Reform association.

* * * * * * *

Secretary Dawes gives the following report from Texas: "We have had more and stronger opposition in this state this year than we have ever had from the beginning. The enemy has been very active. He has had the services of all our congressmen and United States senators since the adjournment of congress, who have worked hard against the farmers, and have been very bitter in their fight from one end of the state to the other. They are men that the farmers of Texas have loved and voted for in very elec- [illegible] years past. Why they have turned against us now when we need their friendship so much I cannot tell. But the Alliance farmers are faithful to their principles. Conservative in their action while working hard for the building up of the order, meeting the opposition boldly.

"The results are victories for the farmers in every part of the state. Over 600 new sub-Alliances have been organized since the fight commenced in earnest. Ten new county Alliances have been formed. A very large number of dormant Alliances have revived and gone to work. The farmers had not been very active in their organization for some years until this bitter fight against them by these politicians, who had been their leaders in the past. With every effort of the enemy the day grows brighter for the farmers' organization. Every battle drives the people closer together and begets double activity among our people."

* * * * * * *

Business failures continue, notwithstanding the alleged booming times. Last week there were 236 failures in the United States; the week previous, 233; corresponding week in 1890, 167; in 1889, 190; in 1888, 178; in 1887, 145. While the two old parties are assuring the people that times are good and business prospering, the financial barometer of failures discloses a far different condition.—Iowa Tribune.

* * * * * * *

President Cannon, of the California state Alliance, says:

"In building the Union Pacific railroad the company itself invested $[illegible] and pocketed $147,[illegible]. The Central Pacific railroad company invested $[illegible],000 and pocketed $136,000,000. These companies now owe the people $[illegible],000,000 and refuse to pay a dollar. The people have built and twice paid the cost of every one of the railroads to the Pacific coast, and every five years we pay for them again in freights and fares. These monster monopolies have the entire Pacific coast by the throat and are choking all our industries to death with their shiny grip. While they wall in this state on the east, their friends build a tariff wall across the Golden Gate that fines vessels $10,000,000 a year to enter and discharge their cargoes."

* * * * * * *

Official reports of 1890 showed that there were 5,661 banks in the country. They reported a total bank circulation of $125,176,956. They loaned out $1,970,022,687. In other words, they loaned out nearly two billions of dollars more than their legitimate circulation. Will somebody tell how they did this?

* * * * * * *

The railroads continue to fatten and grow powerful on the liberality of the government. In 1872 a tremendous quantity of land was granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company when the route of the lines was outlined. These lands were then given as a kind of subsidy to encourage the building of the railroad. The lands were afterward found to be rich in minerals. Last month the United States circuit court at Fargo, N. D., gave a clear fee simple title to the road for all the lands, and the railroad company thus gobbled up twenty millions' worth of property at one little gobble. This will give them a power which will enable them to make some much bigger gobbles within the near future.

☞Fish, oysters, fruits and confectioneries at S. T. Hammond's restaurant, opposite J P. Dowell's,

AFTER MILLS.

Favors Free Coinage.

McKinney, Nov. 17, '91.

Editor Democrat:

I see that Col. Mills has received his instructions from Wall street and is now engaged in issuing them out to the South. He declares that we, the democracy must settle one issue at a time I suppose that Mills, Wall street and Cleveland compose the democracy.

Mills informs us that the issue is the tariff, that the financial question amounts to nothing. Only a short time ago Mills presented his tariff bill and told us that we were being robbed by the protective tariff party to the amount of $47 10 on every $100, which our families were depriyed of. He told us that "tariff for revenue only" would cut it down to $42 50—only $4 60 difference on $100.

Mill's fight on the tariff question puts me in mind of the two negroes, who quarreled about who would die first, one was 95 years old and the other 100 Mill's bill differs from his opponent's about as much as the ages of the two negroes.

I would ask Col. Mills if the tariff issue is any nearer settled than it was 100 years ago? Are we able to lay aside the financial problem another 100 years?

The two old parties will not settle the tariff in the next 1000 years.

You know that when your bill was up, that Randell, one of the grandest leaders of the democratic party, came in and with the aid of 14 straight democrats defeated your bill and the Eastern democrats will do the same thing again Let us discuss finance and see if the people have time to fool with you and Wall street. Twenty five years ago the farmers owned 3-4 of the property of the United States, now they own only 1-5. Twenty-five years ago we only had two millionaires, now we have 31000 millionaires. Twenty five years ago politicians claimed that there was no money in politics, now 46 of our United States senators are millionaires. and also, at least one half of the lower house. Twenty-five years ago there was not a homestead under mortgage, now there are 9,000,0000 homesteads mortgaged. Worse than all England holds 1 3 of them.

Now Colonel, if the above is true would it not be well to give us $50 per capita instead of $5? Would it not be well to give us unlimited coinage of silver? Why not the government loan the people money direct at 2 per cent rather than to loan it to banks at 1 per cent who reloan it to the people at from 10 to 20 per cent? Now Colonel, if you would make this little change the people could redeem their homesteads and save the rising generation from serfism. Let England, Wall street, congress and banks take care of themselves.

Now, Colonel you say that free coinage would not amount to over $14,000,000. If this be true your boss, Cleveland, is out of joint, and your Saviour, Wall street, in a worse fix than your McKinney fo[illegible] followers (who are working for you to beat Chilton for senator) are very much addled. When the house went for free coinage Wall street called a meeting and called on Cleveland, but he could not go, but sent the following letter:

"My dear sir—I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend tomorrow evening the meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest evils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed a capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of currency and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

Grover Cleveland."

Now comes Col. Mill's henchmen and tells us that free coinage will produce an over flow of money the same as in confederate times.

In the face of all, Mills tells us that free coinage would only amount to about $14,000.000. This divided among 65,000,000 people woul amount to a little over 21 cents a piece. Now wouldn't that cause an awful flood! Just about equal to 1 16 part of an inch of rain to the present drouth—would hardly lay the dust.

Now Colonel you made a threat that ought to and will show you under so deep with all true democrats and republicans, that all the dogs in Wall street and Liverpool can't never scratch you out. Here it is: You have given us to understand that we might send a congressman instructed to vote for unlimited coinage of silver and pass the bill through both houses and it never would become a law. Why, you said it would be vetoed. You further said, we might pass it by two-thirds through the senate, but we never could pass it through the house. That is just as good as to tell us that Cleveland will be president and that Col. Mills will be in congress and they will see that the peoples voice shall not be heard; that Mills, Cleveland and Wall street compose the democracy.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do,

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

If they don't do what their matters say they'll do—you get your money back.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT

On the Corn and Cotton Crop of the Country.

FORMER LARGEST EVER RAISED.

But Reports from the Cotton States Show a Decreased Yield in the Fleecy Staple Other Notes from the Capital of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for November make the corn crop one of the largest in volume, with a rate of yield slightly above the average of 26 bushels per acre. The condition has not been very high at any period of its growth, but it has been quite uniform, with no record of more than 10 per cent of disabilities from all causes.

Planting was irregular and late in many places, the growth tardy and uneven and fears of drouth or floods or frosts were very generally felt. In the latter part of the season storms in some sections threatened loss, which was minimized. The drouth in other sections checked its growth, which was stimulated by opportune seasons of moisture. Frosts made early threats of disaster and then delayed their appearance through the entire month of September, which was warm, drying out the soft corn and shriveling the immature growth.

The result is well ripened crops, variable in quality with a moderate proportion of chaffy, unfilled and immature ears. The eastern and western ends of the corn belt, Ohio and Iowa and Nebraska, gave somewhat better yields than Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the lower levels of the great corn belt suffering more from threatened drouth than the higher elevations.

The highest rate of yield as estimated appears in New England, from 36 to 40 bushels per acre; in the south the average is 11, while in the surplus corn states the figures are as follows: Ohio 33.7, Indiana 32.0, Illinois 31.2, Iowa 30.7, Missouri 29.9, Kansas 26.7, Nebraska 26.3. Frost in August wrought some injury in the northwestern section. In Wisconsin the yield is 26.7, Minnesota 26.5, North Dakota 27.2. Both drouth and frost conspired to reduce the yield in South Dakota to 22 bushels.

Much of the crop is yet in the stack and the condition and rate of yield may be somewhat better known after garnering and marketing. Yet it is evident that the product will not make less than 2,000,000,000 or 31 bushels per unit of population.

Government Cotton Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The cotton returns of the department of agriculture for November are not favorable for a high rate of yield. The lateness of the crop, extreme soft temperature, excess of rainfall, followed by drouth, causing enfeebled vitality and loss of foliage and fruit have been unfavorable for a large crop. On the northern border of the belt killing frosts occurred on the 28th, in some places as early as the 20th. West of the Mississippi there has been some improvement during the past month. The season has been very favorable for picking. The quality is almost everywhere reported high and the fibre is of good color and unusually free from trash.

The yield as averaged from county estimates averages 178 pounds an acre, distributed by states as follows: Virginia 151, North Carolina 178, South Carolina 160, Georgia 155, Florida 120, Alabama 165, Mississippi 190, Louisiana 200, Texas 195, Arkansas 210, Tennessee 170.

As killing frosts have not yet been general in the southern and western sections of the cotton belt, it is possible with favorable weather following that current expectations may be slightly exceeded.

The McKinley Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The United States supreme court has postponed until November 20, arguments in three cases involving the [illegible] in the city of the McKinley tariff act, and also for the constitutionality of such the case in which provides for the classification of worsted is attacked on the ground that the speaker had no right to count a quorum in passing the bill.

A Sensible Order.

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If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a $500 guarantee.

They say—"If we can't cure *you* (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you $500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

The alien land law should not be changed, for less than what it is would prove ineffectual.

GO TO

J. P. DOWELL,

FOR

China, Pottery and Glassware.

Tea Sets,	Cupsadores,
Fish Sets,	Fruit Plates,
Game Sets,	Toy Tea Sets,
Dinner Sets,	Bisque Figures,
Chamber Sets,	Jerry and Tom Sets,
Ice Cream Sets,	Vases, and Baskets,
Milk ann Mush Sets,	Comport, Bouquett Holders.
Table Glassware Sets,	Crystal, Plain, and Cut Bar
Crystal and Colored Sets,	Glasses.
Havilene's Best China Sets,	
Japanese and China Goods,	

In fact best Pottery of all kinds, and none but best of English Wares handled, from Johnson Bros. and other Potterys of England.

Christmas Goods of the Latest Production and Best Patterns of Germany, England and Japan.

Call and Inspect Our Stock.

FOR A CHEAP AND FINE STOVE

Do not Fail to Examine the SUPERIOR and the NEW MOHAWK that leads all in Finish, Weight and Durability and for Heaters of all kinds.

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He guarantees a certain and positive cure for all curable diseases.

Organic weakness, loss of power, general debility and nervous prostration speedily, completely and permanently cured.

Private blood and skin diseases treated strictly confidential and a cure guaranteed.

Diseases of the eye treated in the most scientific manner.

Cross eyes straightened in a few minutes, and all acute, sub acute and ceronic eye troubles guaranteed cured.

Catarrh, in its most aggravated form, treated with success, and all nose and throat troubles positively cured

Piles, fistula and rectal ulcers guaranteed cured, with but little or no detention from business.

Hydrocele and Varicocele permanently and successfully treated in every case.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet and Stricture a cure guaranteed.

All female troubles treated in a successful and scientific manner.

All correspondence strictly confidential, but cannot treat patients at a distance as it is necessary to see every case in order to successfully treat them.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs. E. Hunter, Cor. Main and St. Paul Sts., Dallas, Texas, says: A peculiar growth made its appearance in my throat six years ago; it gave me great pain and increased in size until I feared I would lose my life. I was treated by Dr. Burton and in 14 days was sound and well.

Rockwall, Texas, Sept. 10, 1890.—Mrs. Anna parsons says: I suffered with piles for eighteen years; my health failed and I was a complete wreck; in four weeks after I was treated by Dr. Burton I was entirely well and have gained sixteen pounds and have remained well to this day.

Five hundred of the best people in Rockwall and Dallas counties as references.

THE NEW CANTON STALK CUTTER

We were the first manufacturers to introduce STALK CUTTERS, and have kept abreast of the times with modern IMPROVEMENTS. They are a valuable implement, preparing the ground for plowing and leaving that to be turned under mellow, thus [illegible] which ENRICHES THE SOIL. The Canton has spring on front end, cone also giving knives a striking motion. This excellent feature is found only in the Canton. It has HIGHEST METAL WHEELS, insuring LIGHTEST DRAFT. Other points of excellence given in circular mailed free to any address. We also manufacture the Canton Clipper Sulky Cultivator and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tornado Sulky and Gang Plows, Cotton and Corn Planters and Handle Stalk Cutters. Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Scientific Grinding Mills, Rails, Coopers & Steel Wagons. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED

By F. C. Thompson.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year,	$1.50
Eight Months,	1.00
Six Months,	75
Three "	40

Our Advertising Rates.

One column 1 year	$150.00
Half column 1 year	80.00
1-inch single column	12.00

Local notices, 7 cents per line for each insertion. Obituaries of more than 10 lines will be charged for at our usual rates.

All contracts will be charged for in proportion to the above.

Address,

DEMOCRAT PUB. CO.,
McKinney, Texas.

THURSDAY NOV. 19, 1891.

TO OUR READERS.

During the coming fall the proprietor of THE DEMOCRAT will call on each subscriber, who is in arrears on subscription for one year or more, for settlement. We hope that those who are behind will bring or send us the amount they are due us so as to avoid unnecessary expense to us. We are badly in need of money and we hope our readers will rally to our support. Please don't forget The DEMOCRAT.

"Seek and ye shall find,"—a bug under the chip.

The blackest heart often nestles beneath silken folds.

Knock, and the party door shall be opened—when the time comes to vote.

Gov. Hogg has decided to call the legislature together Look out for squalls.

The reason that some men wear socks is because brains needs a substantial covering.

The young republic of Brazil is having some trouble. A rebellion is about to take place there.

According to overproduction ists it will not do to seek a land flowing with "milk and honey."

Clean journalism consists in malice towards none and charity for all." Such is the mode of the Democrat. Read it.

We do not believe that over production of cotton should clothe the people in rags, neither do we believe that the overproduction of wheat should feed them on corn bread.

The Fort Worth Gazette sarcastically offers the following state ticket:

For governor of Texas in 1892—George B. Clark of Waco. Platform—The sub treasury the essence of democracy and down with the railroad commission.—Fort Worth Gazette.

The third party people are not discouraged in Kansas, neither ought they to be so if what they claim be true—that it took the republicans and democrats to beat them, and that while the people's party polled a good vote the democratic vote ra down to 30 000. That would mean that over 60 000 democrats did not vote the democratic ticket and that most of them joined forces with the republicans. The returns may not say so much, but this figuring will evidently go far to brace up the third party.—Dallas News.

A Sensible Reply.

Dallas, Nov. 14—To the Hon. James L Ray, state lecturer, state grange: Dear sir—In reply to your open letter appearing in The Dallas News and other papers of late date, I have to say that I do not find it in the line of duty marked out for me by the order I represent to seek controversies with any other farmers' or laborers' organization. It is my plain duty to advocate the principles and demands of the Farmers' alliance If we are in advance of the leaders of your order in advocating and demanding purely economical reforms, it is no reason why we should train our guns upon you, and try to blow you out of existence, nor any reason why you should fire into the alliance, in the interest of our common enemy.

For my part I propose to direct my efforts toward crushing the monopolists, which are surely and steadily usurping the sovereign rights of the people. If, as an individual you desire to meet me upon the hustings in joint discussion, I will grant you a division of time, but I will not be an instrument to array our fraternal labor organizations against each other. If you have legislative demands advocate them as you have a right to do. I shall not oppose you if they are in line with the demands of organized labor. If your organization cannot approve our demands we will not complain. We did not set up housekeeping as a sub-organization, hence could not reasonably be expected to adopt your policy or persue your methods.

Respectfully,

J. M. Perdue,
State lecturer Farmers'alliance.

SOLID CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

From President J. M. Joseph, of the Iowa Alliance.

The duties of the farmer incinde very much more than the cultivation of the land and the production of crops. Upon him more than upon any one else depends the character of public institutions and the welfare of all classes of people. With him mainly rests the responsibility of good or bad government.

There is a widespread belief among farmers that in our haste as a nation to be rich and great, in our rapid march from a very simple to a very complex civilization, we have lost sight of that splendid stone our fathers carved with infinite labor and placed in the foundation of our plan of government—equal rights to all; special privileges to none. This is the block of political granite upon which not only the Farmers' Alliance, but republican government itself must stand.

Statesmen of all parties, while subscribing to the fundamental doctrines of our government, are found advocating measures and policies subversive of them. For a score of years they have been planting seeds throughout our industrial and commercial system utterly at variance with the doctrine of equal rights. Today we are cursed with privileged classes existing by virtue of legal enactments to as great a degree as many of the nations of Europe. We have broadened the foundation of the splendid temple our fathers began, but we have not raised its walls, except with a single stone, in 100 years. The emancipation of the black man is the only achievement in the interest of humanity worth recording in this century.

The forces of nature, the natural products of the earth, the equal gifts of God to all the children of men are walled up by the omnipresent corporation. The goods, the rights, the benefits made matters of corporate ownership and distributed to the few, while the many are shut out from a fair participation.

Public instrumentalities—the railroad, the telegraph, the financial systems—coffers, while they exist under a nominal condition of public control. This condition is an economic absurdity.

Partisans have raised a ghost and named it paternal government, forgetting that the people are in theory and ought to be in fact the government, forgetting that except for the paternal care of government there would not be a corporation on the face of the earth. Yet partisans build no adequate defense against the combination that clutches labor by the throat, that glowers upon industry with the eye of Polyphemus, sucking up her substance to the wail of bare subsistence.

The Farmers' Alliance as an organization is the natural result of the neglect of political parties to consider economic questions from the standpoint of merit rather than of party advantage. The farmers have become weary with the long drawn quarrels over minor matters and the barren contests of mere place hunters.

The Alliance demands that industry shall be emancipated from the domination and spoliation of the money centers by enabling her to provide her own medium of exchange.

We are today as a nation holding fast to a notion that has been an absurdity from the beginning. It is this—the government although possessing the sole power of creating money cannot create any for itself, but must be a borrower. This is scarcely greater than the other, that an interest bearing bond is a better foundation for paper money than actual property.

The past six months has lifted the fog sufficiently that all may now see where the center of the great industrial battle is to be. Politicians may beat the bush yet a little longer over an insignificant difference in the adjustment of the tariff, but the real contest cannot be long delayed. We must fix the status of the ruling force in America.

Shall it be money or manhood? That is the question. We must settle the question whether our medium of exchange shall be a great labor saving machine, as great as the nation's industries, as strong as the nation's arms, as sound as the nation's heart, or whether it shall continue to be a tool of monopoly, nominally under public control, but really controlling the people, and exacting tribute from industry by the robber's rule of "what the traffic will bear."

The education and conversion of this great class is the only hope of the Alliance. All the others must be met in the open field and fought to a finish. It is idle to waste time parleying with the forces that emanate from the great parties. They must be defeated at the ballot box. They will listen to nothing else.

Let us stand firm by the colors of the Alliance. Let us cultivate a spirit of fraternity with all kindred organizations, Let us put the Alliance above our fealty to any political party, and in the great contest for the emancipation of industry from the domination of monopoly let us rejoice in the promise of battle and the hope of victory.

Stocked for Two Years.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., Nov. 17.—It is estimated that the merchants of Mexico during the month of October imported stocks of goods sufficient to make restocking unnecessary for two years, by which time they believe the retaliatory measures which went into effect Nov. 1 will have to be repealed. During the month of October the Mexican custom house in Piedras Negras, across the river, collected $151,357 in duties. This is over twice the amount collected at the port in any month. The ports of Nueva Laredo and Juarez also show greater increases.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Great Alliance Progress In North Carolina, Texas, California and Other States. Growth of the Order Everywhere.

The Alliance in North Carolina has every county in that state organized, and its status may be seen from the following extracts taken from the official report of the state secretary:

"The secretary's report for last August one year ago shows that there had been issued 2,147 charters to sub-Alliances, and that 95 counties had been organized—that only 1 county remained out of the fold. There was at that time an aggregate of 90,000 members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance in the state. I find that 15 charters are on file which have been surrendered in the past year. Only 55 sub-Alliances have surrendered their charters since the Alliance started in the state, but these, in a number of instances, consolidated with other sub-Alliances, and in the remainder the members have joined other lodges. Now we have numbered 2,221 sub and 96

SENATOR W. A. PEFFER, OF KANSAS.

county Alliances—an increase of 74 sub and 1 county Alliance from last report. The order numbers more than 100,000 in this state.

"It is rather strange that the first point on which white people landed in North Carolina was the last part of the state which should be organized by our order, and that the last sub-Alliance formed, necessary to bring the last county into our organization, was at or near the very spot where it is said that the birth of Virginia Dare took place—the first white child known to be born on our soil; that this sub-Alliance was named Virginia Dare, but afterward changed to Raleigh."

In addition to this, the secretary writes:

"I can safely say that the Alliance is more determined now, and in much better shape than since it started in the state. The whole ground is seemingly covered, yet we are sending out new charters constantly. It is now solid, and will remain so."

We have now thirteen reform papers in the North Carolina Press Reform association.

* * * * * *

Secretary Dawes gives the following report from Texas: "We have had more and stronger opposition in this state this year than we have ever had from the beginning. The enemy has been very active. He has had the services of all our congressmen and United States senators since the adjournment of congress, who have worked hard against the farmers, and have been very bitter in their fight from one end of the state to the other. They are men that the farmers of Texas have loved and voted for in very elec[illegible] years past. Why they have turned against us now when we need their friendship so much I cannot tell. But the Alliance farmers are faithful to their principles. Conservative in their action while working hard for the building up of the order, meeting the opposition boldly.

"The results are victories for the farmers in every part of the state. Over 600 new sub-Alliances have been organized since the fight commenced in earnest. Ten new county Alliances have been formed. A very large number of dormant Alliances have revived and gone to work. The farmers had not been very active in their organization for some years until this bitter fight against them by these politicians, who had been their leaders in the past. With every effort of the enemy the day grows brighter for the farmers' organization. Every battle drives the people closer together and begets double activity among our people."

* * * * * *

Business failures continue, notwithstanding the alleged booming times. Last week there were 236 failures in the United States; the week previous, 233; corresponding week in 1890, 167; in 1889, 160; in 1888, 178; in 1887, 145. While the two old parties are assuring the people that times are good and business prospering, the financial barometer of failures discloses a far different condition.—Iowa Tribune.

* * * * * *

President Cannon, of the California state Alliance, says:

"In building the Union Pacific railroad the company itself invested $[illegible] and pocketed $147,[illegible]. The Central Pacific railroad company invested $62,000 and pocketed $136,000,000. These companies now owe the people $[illegible],000,000 and refuse to pay a dollar. The people have built and twice paid the cost of every one of the railroads to the Pacific coast, and every five years we pay for them again in freights and fares. These monster monopolies have the entire Pacific coast by the throat and are choking all our industries to death with their shiny grip. While they wall in this state on the east, their friends build a tariff wall across the Golden Gate that fines vessels $10,000,000 a year to enter and discharge their cargoes."

* * * * * *

Official reports of 1890 showed that there were 8,567 banks in the country. They reported a total bank circulation of $125,176,956. They loaned out $1,970,022,687. In other words, they loaned out nearly two billions of dollars more than their legitimate circulation. Will somebody tell how they did this?

* * * * * *

The railroads continue to fatten and grow powerful on the liberality of the government. In 1872 a tremendous quantity of land was granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company when the route of the lines was outlined. These lands were then given as a kind of subsidy to encourage the building of the railroad. The lands were afterward found to be rich in minerals. Last month the United States circuit court at Fargo, N. D., gave a clear fee simple title to the road for all the lands, and the railroad company thus gobbled up twenty millions' worth of property at one little gobble. This will give them a power which will enable them to make some much bigger gobbles within the near future.

☞Fish, oysters, fruits and confectioneries at S. T. Hammond's restaurant, opposite J P. Dowell's,

AFTER MILLS.

Favors Free Coinage.

McKinney, Nov. 17, '91.

Editor Democrat:

I see that Col. Mills has received his instructions from Wall street and is now engaged in issuing them out to the South. He declares that we, the democracy must settle one issue at a time I suppose that Mills, Wall street and Cleveland compose the democracy.

Mills informs us that the issue is the tariff, that the financial question amounts to nothing. Only a short time ago Mills presented his tariff bill and told us that we were being robbed by the protective tariff party to the amount of $47 10 on every $100, which our families were depryed of. He told us that "tariff for revenue only" would cut it down to $42 50—only $4 60 difference on $100.

Mill's fight on the tariff question puts me in mind of the two negroes, who quarreled about who would die first, one was 95 years old and the other 100 Mill's bill differs from his opponent's about as much as the ages of the two negroes.

I would ask Col. Mills if the tariff issue is any nearer settled than it was 100 years ago? Are we able to lay aside the financial problem another 100 years?

The two old parties will not settle the tariff in the next 1000 years.

You know that when your bill was up, that Randell, one of the grandest leaders of the democratic party, came in and with the aid of 14 straight democrats defeated your bill and the Eastern democrats will do the same thing again Let us discuss finance and see if the people have time to fool with you and Wall street. Twenty five years ago the farmers owned 3-4 of the property of the United States, now they own only 1-5. Twenty-five years ago we only had two millionaires, now we have 31000 millionaires. Twenty five years ago politicians claimed that there was no money in politics, now 46 of our United States senators are millionaires. and also, at least one half of the lower house. Twenty-five years ago there was not a homestead under mortgage, now there are 9,000,0000 homesteads mortgaged. Worse than all England holds 1 3 of them.

Now Colonel, if the above is true would it not be well to give us $50 per capita instead of $5? Would it not be well to give us unlimited coinage of silver? Why not the government loan the people money direct at 2 per cent rather than to loan it to banks at 1 per cent who reloan it to the people at from 10 to 20 per cent? Now Colonel, if you would make this little change the people could redeem their homesteads and save the rising generation from serfism. Let England, Wall street, congress and banks take care of themselves.

Now, Colonel you say that free coinage would not amount to over $14,000,000. If this be true your boss, Cleveland, is out of joint, and your Saviour. Wall street, in a worse fix than your McKinney fol[illegible]lowers (who are working for you to beat Chilton for senator) are very much addled. When the house went for free coinage Wall street called a meeting and called on Cleveland, but he could not go, but sent the following letter:

"My dear sir—I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend tomorrow evening the meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest evils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed a capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of currency and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such a increase these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

Grover Cleveland."

Now comes Col. Mill's henchmen and tells us that free coinage will produce an over flow of money the same as in confederate times.

In the face of all, Mills tells us that free coinage would only amount to about $14,000.000. This divided among 65,000,000 people woul amount to a little over 21 cents a piece. Now wouldn't that cause an awful flood! Just about equal to 1 16 part of an inch of rain to the present drouth—would hardly lay the dust.

Now Colonel you made a threat that ought to and will show you under so deep with all true democrats and republicans, that all the dogs in Wall street and Liverpool can't never scratch you out. Here it is: You have given us to understand that we might send a congressman instructed to vote for unlimited coinage of silver and pass the bill through both houses and it never would become a law. Why, you said it would be vetoed. You further said, we might pass it by two-thirds through the senate, but we never could pass it through the house. That is just as good as to tell us that Cleveland will be president and that Col. Mills will be in congress and they will see that the peoples voice shall not be heard; that Mills, Cleveland and Wall street compose the democracy.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

If they don't do what their matters say they'll do—you get your money back.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT

On the Corn and Cotton Crop of the Country.

FORMER LARGEST EVER RAISED.

But Reports from the Cotton States Show a Decreased Yield in the Fleecy Staple—Other Notes from the Capital of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for November make the corn crop one of the largest in volume, with a rate of yield slightly above the average of 26 bushels per acre. The condition has not been very high at any period of its growth, but it has been quite uniform, with no record of more than 10 per cent of disabilities from all causes.

Planting was irregular and late in many places, the growth tardy and uneven and fears of drouth or floods or frosts were very generally felt. In the latter part of the season storms in some sections threatened loss, which was minimized. The drouth in other sections checked its growth, which was stimulated by opportune seasons of moisture. Frosts made early threats of disaster and then delayed their appearance through the entire month of September, which was warm, drying out the soft corn and shriveling the immature growth.

The result is well ripened crops, variable in quality with a moderate proportion of chaffy, unfilled and immature ears. The eastern and western ends of the corn belt, Ohio and Iowa and Nebraska, gave somewhat better yields than Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the lower levels of the great corn belt suffering more from threatened drouth than the higher elevations.

The highest rate of yield as estimated appears in New England, from 36 to 40 bushels per acre; in the south the average is 11, while in the surplus corn states the figures are as follows: Ohio 33.7, Indiana 32.0, Illinois 31.2, Iowa 30.7, Missouri 29.9, Kansas 26.7, Nebraska 26.3. Frost in August wrought some injury in the northwestern section. In Wisconsin the yield is 26.7, Minnesota 26.5, North Dakota 27.2. Both drouth and frost conspired to reduce the yield in South Dakota to 22 bushels.

Much of the crop is yet in the stack and the condition and rate of yield may be somewhat better known after garnering and marketing. Yet it is evident that the product will not make less than 2,000,000,000 or 31 bushels per unit of population.

Government Cotton Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The cotton returns of the department of agriculture for November are not favorable for a high rate of yield. The lateness of the crop, extreme soft temperature, excess of rainfall, followed by dronth, causing enfeebled vitality and loss of foliage and fruit have been unfavorable for a large crop. On the northern border of the belt killing frosts occurred on the 20th, in some places as early as the 23d. West of the Mississippi there has been some improvement during the past month. The season has been very favorable for picking. The quality is almost everywhere reported high and the fibre is of good color and unusually free from trash.

The yield as averaged from county estimates averages 178 pounds an acre, distributed by states as follows: Virginia 151, North Carolina 178, South Carolina 160, Georgia 155, Florida 120, Alabama 165, Mississippi 190, Louisiana 200, Texas 195, Arkansas 210, Tennessee 170.

As killing frosts have not yet been general in the southern and western sections of the cotton belt, it is possible with favorable weather following that current expectations may be slightly exceeded.

The McKinley Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The United States supreme court has postponed until November 20, arguments [illegible] three cases involving the [illegible] constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act, and also for the [illegible] such the act which provides for the classification of worsted is attacked on the ground that the speaker had no right to count a quorum in passing the bill.

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All female troubles treated in a successful and scientific manner.

All correspondence strictly confidential, but cannot treat patients at a distance as it is necessary to see every case in order to successfully treat them.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs. E. Hunter, Cor. Main and St. Paul Sts., Dallas, Texas, says: A peculiar growth made its appearance in my throat six years ago; it gave me great pain and increased in size until I feared I would lose my life. I was treated by Dr. Burton and in 14 days was sound and well.

Rockwall, Texas, Sept. 10, 1890.—Mrs. Anna parsons says: I suffered with piles for eighteen years; my health failed and I was a complete wreck; in four weeks after I was treated by Dr Burton I was entirely well and have gained sixteen pounds and have remained well to this day.

Five hundred of the best people in Rockwall and Dallas counties as references.

THE NEW CANTON STALK CUTTER

We were the first manufacturers to introduce STALK CUTTERS, and have kept abreast of the times with modern IMPROVEMENTS. They are a valuable implement, preparing the ground for plowing and leaving that to be turned under which ENRICHES THE SOIL. The Canton has Spring on front end, cuts meeting with lever, thus relieving the jarring motion from horses' necks, also giving knives a striking motion. This excellent feature is found only in the Canton. It has HIGHEST METAL WHEELS, insuring LIGHTEST DRAFT. Other points of excellence given in circular mailed free to any address. We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, Cotton and Corn Planters, and handle Buggies, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Scientific Grinding Mills, DAIN, COOPER & STERLING WAGONS. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Time Table.

Going North,	No. 13	Arrives	5:35	a. m.
" "	" 3	"	9:33	a. m.
" "	" 2	"	8:38	p. m.
" South	" 2	"	6:02	a. m.
" "	" 4	"	4:45	p. m.
" "	" 14	"	9:11	p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Weaver, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. ——— superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m and 7:15 p. m., Rev. J. A. Stafford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. ——— superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7: 0.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Pritchett, pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. Perry, superintendent.

H. & T. C. TIME CARD.

Going south,	No. 2	6:00 a. m.
" "	No. 4	4:48 p. m.
" "	No. 14	9:10 p. m.
Going north,	No. 3	9:04 a. m.
" "	No. 1	8:46 p. m.
" "	No. 13	6:10 a. m.

M. K. & T.

Arrives at	12:40 p. m.
Leaves at	1:45 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

Wheat is suffering for rain.

Next Thursday is thanksgiving day.

Jack Peters visited in Allen last Sunday.

The man who is true to his community is a patriot.

The norther is a "cooler"—the street auctioneer.

A letter from Fayburgh will appear in our next issue.

The Democrat is determined to keep up with the procession.

Unity of action in a right direction will insure success.

When you are in the city come up and console ye editor.

Taylor Brady while out hunting last week caught a prisoner.

A million dollar fire occurred in St. Louis on Tuesday last.

Mr. L. Cameron and lady, of Altoga were in the city this week.

There was a rousing meeting of the alliance at Altoga last Friday.

The alliance mill seems to be doing a good business this season.

Hand this issue to your neighbor who does not take the Democrat.

James Dunn, of Verona, was a welcome visitor to our office this week.

Jack Frost was in the city this week shaking hands with old friends.

The editor is suffering with toothache, the lack of winter clothes, etc.

The Wetsel school opened last Monday with T. M. Wilson as principal.

We noticed a little drove of hogs being marketed in McKinney last Tuesday.

Mrs. John Arendduff of the City Hotel has been quite sick the last few days.

When you are in McKinney call and see us, upstairs just west of J. P. Dowell.

The colored Methodist conference of North Texas convened in Denison yesterday.

Dr. F. C. Reedy will be in McKinney on Monday and Tuesday Nov. 30th and Dec. 1, '91.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Dunham's Cocoa Coffee Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Bristol Bros.

We understand that a fire came very near breaking out in a business block of this city a few days ago.

The banking firm of Bonner & Bonner of Tyler failed a few days ago, causing considerable anxiety among the depositors

Bush Sneed, son of R. S. Sneed, of Engleman, has just returned from Nashville, where he has been attending school

Hundreds of people drags along through the weary summer months their lives made miserably by chills and fever and who could be well and happy if they would only take Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It never fails to cure and is only 50 and 75 cents per bottle. "No cure, no pay."

In spite of some opposition McKinney is gradually moving to the front, we will soon have an artesian well—providing we strike a "flow."

A subscriber left the country a few days ago without paying us his subscription, thus doing us a favor by relieving us from sending the paper to him any longer.

Its Excellent Qualities

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bawels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it

Cupid is getting reckless at Sherman. A few nights ago at a theatre two young ladies engaged in a fight about the affections of a young man.

A good many people are prejudiced against patent medicines because some they have used proved worthless. This is wrong—each remedy like each individual, should be judged upon their own merits, not the merits of others. Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a remedy of sterling worth. Be fair and give it a trial. Price 50 and 75 cents. "No cure, no pay."

J. P. Dowell is doing a large hardware business. He handles a large stock of the best goods and by the help of a long and varied experience he is able to suit his customers both in quality and price.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by Bristol Bros.

A. B. Hamby, of Blue Ridge, lost a chestnut sorrel mare a few days ago by being strayed or stolen. The mare was 15 hands high, six or eight years old with no brands.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for catarrh diphtheria, canker mouth and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Bristol Bros.

Mrs. Armstrong, of McKinney, who came here a short time since on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sanders, died at their residence in South Sherman at 10 o'clock last night of consumption. She had been ill for some little time and her death was not unexpected.—Sherman Register.

Quinine is unquestionally a good medicine but it has been much abused by the people living in the malarious districts of the South, who fly to it for relief, and continue its use until their nervous system is perverted and their hearing impaired. Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic is more effective, cheaper and entirely harmless. Try it. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle. "No cure, no pay."

Public Speaking.

There will be public alliance speaking at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday 28th inst., at Willow Springs school house. Speakers from abroad will be on hands. Everybody is cordially invited.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. B. McAULEY and Bro.

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by county clerk Keen, since our last report:

Geo. Hefner and Lula Katie Miller, T. F. Mangum and Alice Fitzhugh, W. R. Todd and Sarah Jane Ricks, H. A. Newlin and Donia Denton, W. T. Faulks and Mrs. J. C. Moore. Otto Borchard and Annie Rudolph, J. W. Wallace and Belle Duncan, Ed Dowell and Mattie Holmes, J. A. Wilson and S. E. Phillips, W. R. Crockett and Lela Taut, W. H. Little and Nora Orenduff, J. W. Fowler and Della Watson, J. E. Murphy and Elizabeth Bell, Charlie Hopkins and Lula Spears, J. S. Willard and Belle Patten, A. L. Springfield and Lula McAuley, W. T. Finley and Viola Callihan.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her one more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remaider of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave her the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompseen, Des Moines, Iowa. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

We register the following names of those who have kindly favored us by paying their subscription this week:

J. L. Allen.
E. McDonough.
H. C. Newlin.
W. M. Everett.
Z. T. Chambers.
J. L. Wilson.
M. Ashlock.
J. K. Paden.
J. H. Cable.
Margaret Crigger.
N. B. Fisher.
R. H. Durkee.
A. B. Hickenbottom.
John Lake.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D. we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro., Drug Store, regular size, 50c and $1

A Magnanimous Spirit.

A few days ago The News received a complete exposition of the secret work, signs, grip and pass-words of the Farmers' Alliance, together with a request to publish. While the editor of this paper does not possess the degree of morality for which the Apostle Paul was noted, he would never debase himself by giving publicity to the Alliance's sacred secrets. We would spit upon the man who is so lost to honor as to violate his obligations to God. The document has been consigned to the flames and so far as we are concerned the secret lodge work of the Alliance will never be given to a vulgar public.—Collin County News.

Will Be Given Away.

Our enterprising druggists Smith Bro., who carry the finest stock of drugs, perfumeries, toilet articles, brushes, sponges etc., are given away a large number of triat bottles of Dr. Miles' celebrated Restorative Nervine. They guarantee it to cure headache, dizziness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, the ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, etc. ruggists say it is the greatest seller they ever knew, and is universally satisfactory. They al o guarantee Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure in all cases of nervous or organic heart disease, palpitation, pain in side, smothering, etc. Fine book on "Nervous and Heart Disease" free.

LADIES

Needing a tonic or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints

LEBANON ITEMS.

A Wedding.

Lebanon, Nov. 17, '91.

Cotton picking is about done. Stock water is scarce and wheat is needing rain.

Eld. R. C. Horn preached here last Sunday.

There was a social given at James Kennedy's on last Saturday night. Everybody reported a good time.

Messrs. Arthur Lawrence and Will Parker, of McKinney, visited our community last Sunday. They took dinner at Mr. Balls, where Misses Susie, Lizzie and Maggie Ball discoursed sweet music for the guests.

The sanctification sts held services here last Sunday night

A. A. Lancaster is teaching a music school here.

Mr. James Fowler and Miss Della Watson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the residence of the bride's parents last Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. Eld. Horn officiating. After the ceremony the happy pair attended church at Lebanon. The writer hereby extends congratulations and wishes for them a long lease of happiness and prosperity. L. A.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price, 10c., 50c., and $1. If our lungs are sore chest, or lame back, use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by Bristol Bros.

Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference closed its labors at Terrell last Monday. The following are the appointments made for the Greenville district:

J. A. Stafford presiding elder; Greenville station, I. W. Clark, W. H. Duff; Kingston circuit, W. M. Robbins; Lone Oak circuit, W. D. Wheeler; Emory mission, J. W. Beckham; Floyd circuit, J. M. Peterson; Farmersville station, J. W. Hill; Roberts mission, J. L. Angel; Merritt circuit, Jas. Jamison; Celeste and Leonard, J. Godbey; Weston circuit, W. R. Manning; Nevada circuit, L. S. Cobb; Allen circuit, I. A. Thomas; Anna Mission, G. A Jamieon; Kyle and Orangeville mission, C. J. Fowler; Wylie circuit, A. C. Benson.

The Greatest Strike.

Among the great strikes that of Dr. Miles in discovering his New Heart Cure has proven itself to be one of the most important. The demand for it has become astonishing. Already the treatment of heart disease is being revolutionized, and many unexpected cures effected. It soon relieves short breath, fluttering, pains in side, arm, shoulder, weak and hungry spells, oppression, swelling of ankles, smothering and heart dropsy. Dr. Miles' book on Heart and Nervous diseases free. The unequaled New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by Smith Bros., sole agents also his Restorative Nervine for headache, fits, sprees, hot flashes, nervous chills, opium habit, etc.

Destructive Fire in London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Forty families are rendered homeless by an extensive fire in the eastern suburb. One fireman was badly injured by a falling wall. The loss was extensive.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Chenes & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen such a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly.
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 315 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure, Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75 c.

R. C. Knott, blacksmith, requests us to state that his accounts are due and all those who owe him are urgently requested to settle at once.

A New Tariff Idea.

The tariff question is one which has for years past and will for years to come occupy the minds of thousands of our thinking men. Of this class you number many among your readers, and to them I desire to suggest an idea regarding the protective features of the tariff, and ask of them its careful consideration. The views of "protection," as held by some of our brotherhood, while no doubt their sincere convictions, are to me and from my standpoint amusing to say the least. They endeavor to make it appear that a high tariff is a great blessing to the toiling millions of America, and that a tariff of 61 per cent., as applied to more than 4,000 articles consumed and used by the farmer, is a blessing to him. How strange. Indeed, if this be true, I would insist that the tariff be increased 100, yea 200 per cent. But to me it seems that the casual observer will at once see that the idea of protection by means of a tariff is a delusion. The so called protection is in reality an oppression, and how best to rid ourselves of this oppression is an all important question.

I venture to suggest a plan, reference to which I have never seen in your columns, which seems to me to be practicable, feasible, and at the same time simple. It is that in our national, state and county unions we agree (and faithfully abide by our agreement) that after a given date we will purchase no goods or merchandise from any merchant unless such goods or merchandise shall have been imported. In this way the whole country would derive the benefit of the duties paid on the importation, and the manufacturers, the favored few for whose benefit the protective tariff is maintained, would cease to grow rich at the expense of the great mass of our people. The effect of this action on our part would be to compel all merchants to buy imported goods only, and the result, the manufacture of articles in this country which would be sold at reasonable prices and still afford the manufacturer proper and just remuneration for his investment and labor. I merely wish in this communication to call the attention of our brotherhood to my proposition, and to ask for it their careful consideration. H. W. HICKMAN.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a dyspeptic look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches Boils and give a good complexion. Sold at E. N. McAuley & Bro. Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

New World.

New World, problem of the Contest between Capital and Labor Solved (political part), can be had at this office for 75 cents per copy by orders being sent in before it is out—postage paid. After the book is published it will be put on the market for $1.00. Arrangements is made to dispose of a number of these books to persons living abroad as soon as published. So, those not putting in orders may fail to get any from the first issue.

Notice.

The teachers of Collin county are requested to meet at the court house in McKinney on the 3d Saturday in November as there will be some very important business before the institute. The committee on program are requested to make their report at that time.

W. L. YARBROUGH,
Ch'm. C. C. Institute.

WOMEN AND HOME.

They Plead for Personal Purity of Life of Mankind.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The World's Woman's Christian Association of Temperance union held its first meeting in Faneuil hall Wednesday afternoon. The hall was decorated with the flags of different nations, those of America and England being chief among them. A monster petition asking for the prohibition of the opium trade and the liquor traffic was festooned around the hall, and great rolls of it lay on the platform. Miss Francis Willard opened the meeting. The report of the executive committee which embodied the constitution and by-laws was accepted.

A resolution of principles which has the following for its preamble was then adopted by the convention: In the name of God and humanity; we, representing the Christian women of the world, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and works will, with God's blessing, prove helpful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons, the protection of home by the outlawing of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity, the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration, the enfranchisement of the women of all nations and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

The declaration is in the nature of a pledge, binding the members to work for the purposes of the union, and asking all others to make a common cause against liquor and narcotics.

A plan of world's work, including provision for half a dozen Christian temperance missionaries in foreign lands, was approved, and provision was made for the collection of a half cent per annum tax of the members of the union throughout the world for the maintenance of the work.

It was moved that the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union convention earnestly requests the boards of managers of the Columbian exposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on the ground at any time and to close the exhibition on Sundays and that the officers be requested to require purity in art exhibitions. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The election of officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union followed. Miss. F. E. Willard was chosen president; Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president at large; Anna Gordon of Boston, secretary; Mrs. Williams of Canada, treasurer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The full text of the president's Thanksgiving proclamation is as follows:

By the president of the United States of America: A proclamation. It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its hopeful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind. To God, the beneficent and all-wise, who makes the labors of men to be fruitful, redeems their losses by His grace, and the measure of whose governing is as much beyond the thoughts of man as it is beyond his deserts, the praise and gratitude of the people of this nation are justly due.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November present, to be a day of joyful thanksgiving to God for the bounties of His providence, for the peace in which we are permitted to enjoy them, and for the preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish and us the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observances of the day are rest from toil, worship in the public congregation, the renewal of family ties about our American firesides, and thoughtful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

By the president:

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
J. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

EDA HICKMAN'S SLAVERY.

In Ignorance of Her Rights Quarter of a Century.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The court of appeals has rendered a decision in what is probably the most remarkable case in the history of the world. It was the case of Eda Hickman, an old colored woman, against the estate of the late Joseph Hickman of Montiteau county, Mo. Eda was a slave on the farm of Joseph Hickman at the close of the war, but was never told that she had been freed, and for twenty-five years she worked for the family, believing herself to be the property of Hickman in every conceivable manner. By the exercise of great precaution, Hickman was able to keep the fact of her freedom from her.

After Hickman's death in 1889 the woman received the first intelligence that she was illegally restrained of her liberty. Through the advice of friends she brought suit against the estate of her former master for services for twenty-four years and five days at the rate of $5 a month. This amounted to $1440. Eda was awarded one-half this amount, but on an appeal to the circuit court the decision was reversed, Eda brought the case to the court of appeals and the court handed down a decision reversing the lower court decision and remanding the case for trial.

Gone for Good.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 14.—A letter from Rio Grande City says: It has been definitely ascertained that Calavero Garza, the man who led the recent revolutionary movement against the Mexican government, has fled to Central America. He worked his way to the Mexican coast, and thence took a sailing vessel for the isthmus. He informed his deserted followers that he would never again be seen in Mexico or the United States.

The stories that he has been seen in Texas since the active beginning of his movements are canards. He is of a roving disposition and will probably be shot somewhere in Guatemala or Costa Rica, as his turbulency will never allow him to remain below the surface. Garza, who has forever disappeared from the Northern continent, is a very singular person. Six feet high, slender but athletic, of classically handsome features, gifted with a very quick brain and magnetic manners, there is a flaw in him which will lead him to his death. He is never contented with anything, in evidence of which it may be said that he has left a very beautiful and wealthy young wife in Texas.

The bodies of Fenipi Salivas and Rudino Pedraza, the two men who were shot by Brigadier General Garcia as suspected revolutionists, were allowed to hang near Camargo until they rotted under the fierce sun. They were then buried under the trees, but so shallow were the graves that the coyotes dug them up and made a beastly meal on them.

Scarcity of Water.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The people are crying for water. A famine has struck this city and the inhabitants on the outskirts are in a pitiable state. "Water, water! Oh, God! give me water!" shouted 200 women who huddled around a small spring in west Nashville. Nothing like it has ever been experienced in the south before. For whole days some families have gone without cooking, buying food already prepared. Water for drinking purposes has to be hauled two miles, and ulcers are breaking out in the parched mouths of those who have to beg for water. Certain misers in the city who have springs near the outskirts are charging enormous sums for one draught of the previously plentiful fluid.

The sick, who are forced by fever to use water, are in awful agony because of the famine.

Well-to-do women have to walk a mile or more with buckets on their heads and beg water of their more fortunate neighbors.

A slight rain fell here Tuesday, and troughs, barrels, buckets and tubs were set out to catch the drops. People have been praying for rain for days, and Tuesday's rain will knock a big hole in the famine. The situation is so horrible that the districts crying for water have just been annexed to the city, and the water department is now extending its works to the suffering community. The fire companies cannot obtain water to play on the numerous fires breaking out in the districts. Crops in the country near by are entirely scorched.

New Tactics.

AUSTIN, Nov. 14.—Adjutant General Mabry has issued an order discontinuing the further use of Upton's tactics in drilling the volunteers and substituted the new tactics adopted by the secretary of war.

Itch is a most disagreeable affliction and should be at once checked. Hunt's Cure will do it—seven year or any other variety, also Tetter, Ringworm, etc. Guaranteed to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Dolls of all sizes at the Nickel Store.

WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC CO.

737 Main and 109 Murphy Streets.

Dallas, - - - - - - Texas.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Mandolins, Strings &c.

Pianos and Organs sold at the lowest eastern prices for cash or easy payments. Write for prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

Dallas, - - - - - Texas.

EXCUSE ME WHILE I LAUGH.

One of the queer things that we see,
'Tis really no delusion,
Is to witness the old party boys
Come together in a fusion.
Republicans will take their part,
The Dems the other half.
It makes me smile right out loud—
Excuse me while I laugh.

The Reps, they praise the Democrats
And say, "Things all are righted,
For now the time has come to pass
That we must be united."
They pool their issues all en masse,
Then divide up, half and half;
I vow it's such a funny sight—
Excuse me while I laugh.

They used to act when they would meet
Like cats and dogs a-snarling;
But now a change comes o'er their dreams,
They meet like lovers darling.
I have witnessed fond reunions
Between mother cow and calf,
But this beats all I ever saw—
Excuse me while I laugh.

Their faces all so long have grown,
The barbers charge them double;
And you can very plainly see
They're in a peck of trouble.
But we've got the death grip on them,
Spite of all their blow and chaff;
It tickles me to see them squirm—
Excuse me while I laugh.

They join together with intent
To rob of all who toil.
They care not for the starving poor,
So they but reap the spoil.
But the people now are after them
With pitchfork, pick and staff;
The way we make them "hunt their holes!"—
Excuse me while I laugh.

The Reps say to the Democrats,
"If you want an office pick it."
They would vote for the devil, sure,
If he were on their ticket.
But we have learned their tricky ways,
And will not put up with half;
We'll elect our own full ticket, boys—
Excuse us while we laugh.

'Tis often said he who laughs last
Is the one who laughs the best;
As they have laughed at us for years,
Now let them take a rest.
Then we will join together, boys,
And fling them back their chaff;
It's our turn to be tickled now—
Excuse us while we laugh.

—C. S. White, Halstead, Kan.

Murdered and Burned.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 14.—Neighbors of Mrs. James Mines, a widow, living near Calverly, Fauquhar county, discovered the barn on fire, and breaking open a door, discovered the remains of Mrs. Mines and two children almost burned to a crisp and the body of the other child some distance off with bruises on the face and head. A coroner's verdict was that Mrs. Mines and her three children had been murdered and the barn set on fire. No clew.

Shun the Contagion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 14.—The Chinese lepers are now at large. They were driven away by their countrymen and have been refused drugs in Chinatown. There is some talk that the lepers will strike for America.

Plot of Desperadoes.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Nov. 14.—Deputy United States Marshal John Still brought the news of an exploded plan to rob the First National bank of this place by the Daltons and Childers. The officer was led into the secret, he believes, in an endeavor to inveigle him into the scheme and obtain an opportunity to assassinate him. Still was with the deputies in search of the Daltons, for whom there are large rewards, in the disguise of a cowboy. The plan to rob the bank was either genuine or the desperadoes had penetrated the officer's disguise, and wished to entrap and murder him, as outlaws were near at hand.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant TOWER'S IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (Below.)

Watch Out

for both these points! Send for Catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

BRISTOL BROS., Druggist.

THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES

ARE THE BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING JEAN PANTS IN THE WORLD

Manufactured by J. R. GOODWIN & CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST and TERMS for EXCLUSIVE

Ft. Worth & Dallas

BUSINESS COLLEGES—Oldest, Best and Cheapest Schools in the south. Been in continuous session 9 years. Two only schools that have taken gold medals at State Fair. For the elegant and extensive illustrated catalogue and specimens of penmanship address

T. P. BURNETT, President Fort Worth & Dallas Col's.

Tex. The Dallas Daily and College monthly is the best Commercial Sheet.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Go to Bonner for money.

For groceries see Goostree and Foster.

Children go to the Nickle Store for pens, pencils, tablets, slates, papers and all school supplies.

Christmas Goods of all kinds at the Nickle Store.

Vases and toilet sets at the Nickle Store.

Goostree & Foster have just opened a new grocery house. Give them a call, next door to J. P. Dowell.

Go to the Nickle Store and see the Aligator.

Borrow money from Bonner.

Toy trapize performance at the Nickle Store.

The best cigars at the Nickle Store.

For the cheapest toys bring your children to the Nickle Store.

New stock of Glassware at the Nickle Store.

Mustache cups and saucers at the Nickle Store.

Bonner has money at 9 per cent.

If you wish a good square meal or lunch call on S. T. Hammond, opposite J. P. Dowell's hardware store.

When in the city don't fail to call on Goostree & Foster for fresh groceries at a bargain.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness and taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequal for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses 25 cts. Sample Free, at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds, Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

The Old Reliable DR. [illegible]

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, [illegible]

Of either sex, married or single, suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion, exposure, abuse, or any other cause, should consult

THE OLD DOCTOR

Consulted by mail or personally.

Be Reliable, Skillful Treated.

Board and apartments for those desiring personal treatment.

FREE [illegible]

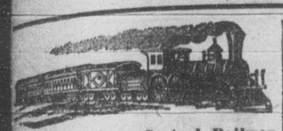
Facts—positive. Address

Dr. Ward Office, 1178 [illegible]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



Houston and Texas Central Railway Time Table.

Going North,	No. 13	Arrives	5:35	a. m.
" "	" 3	"	9:33	a. m.
" "	" 2	"	8:38	p. m.
" South	" 2	"	6:02	a. m.
" "	" 4	"	4:45	p. m.
" "	" 14	"	9:11	p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Weaver, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. ——— superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., Rev. J. A. Stafford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. ——— superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7: 0.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Pritchett, pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. Avery, superintendent.

H. & T. C. TIME CARD.

Going south, No. 2	.....	6:00 a. m.
" " No. 4	.....	4:48 p. m.
" " No. 14	.....	9:10 p. m.
Going north, No. 3	.....	9:04 a. m.
" " No. 1	.....	8:46 p. m.
" " No. 13	.....	6:10 a. m.

M. K. & T.

Arrives at	.....	12:40 p. m.
Leaves at	.....	1:45 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

Wheat is suffering for rain.

Next Thursday is thanksgiving day.

Jack Peters visited in Allen last Sunday.

The man who is true to his community is a patriot.

The norther is a "cooler"—the street auctioneer.

A letter from Fayburgh will appear in our next issue.

The Democrat is determined to keep up with the procession.

Unity of action in a right direction will insure success.

When you are in the city come up and console ye editor.

Taylor Brady while out hunting last week caught a prisoner.

A million dollar fire occurred in St. Louis on Tuesday last.

Mr. L. Cameron and lady, of Altoga were in the city this week.

There was a rousing meeting of the alliance at Altoga last Friday.

The alliance mill seems to be doing a good business this season.

Hand this issue to your neighbor who does not take the Democrat.

James Dunn, of Verona, was a welcome visitor to our office this week.

Jack Frost was in the city this week shaking hands with old friends.

The editor is suffering with toothache, the lack of winter clothes, etc.

The Wetsel school opened last Monday with T. M. Wilson as principal.

We noticed a little drove of hogs being marketed in McKinney last Tuesday.

Mrs. John Grenduff of the City Hotel has been quite sick the last few days.

When you are in McKinney call and see us, upstairs just west of J. P. Dowell.

The colored Methodist conference of North Texas convened in Denison yesterday.

Dr. F. C. Reedy will be in McKinney on Monday and Tuesday Nov. 30th and Dec. 1, '91.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Bristol Bros.

We understand that a fire came very near breaking out in a business block of this city a few days ago.

The banking firm of Bonner & Bonner of Tyler failed a few days ago, causing considerable anxiety among the depositors

Bush Sneed, son of R. S. Sneed, of Engleman, has just returned from Nashville, where he has been attending school

Hundreds of people drags along through the weary summer months their lives made miserably by chills and fever and who could be well and happy if they would only take Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It never fails to cure and is only 50 and 75 cents per bottle. "No cure, no pay."

In spite of some opposition McKinney is gradually moving to the front, we will soon have an artesian well—providing we strike a "flow."

A subscriber left the country a few days ago without paying us his subscription, thus doing us a favor by relieving us from sending the paper to him any longer.

Its Excellent Qualities

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it

Cupid is getting reckless at Sherman. A few nights ago at a theatre two young ladies engaged in a fight about the affections of a young man.

A good many people are prejudiced against patent medicines because some they have used proved worthless. This is wrong—each remedy like each individual, should be judged upon their own merits, not the merits of others. Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a remedy of sterling worth. Be fair and give it a trial. Price 50 and 75 cents. "No cure, no pay."

J. P. Dowell is doing a large hardware business. He handles a large stock of the best goods and by the help of a long and varied experience he is able to suit his customers both in quality and price.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by Bristol Bros.

A. B. Hamby, of Blue Ridge, lost a chestnut sorrel mare a few days ago by being strayed or stolen. The mare was 15 hands high, six or eight years old with no brands.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for catarrh diphtheria, canker mouth and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Bristol Bros.

Mrs. Armstrong, of McKinney, who came here a short time since on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sanders, died at their residence in South Sherman at 10 o'clock last night of consumption. She had been ill for some little time and her death was not unexpected.—Sherman Register.

Quinine is unquestionally a good medicine but it has been much abused by the people living in the malarious districts of the South, who fly to it for relief, and continue its use until their nervous system is perverted and their hearing impaired. Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic is more effective, cheaper and entirely harmless. Try it. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle. "No cure, no pay."

Public Speaking.

There will be public alliance speaking at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday 28th inst., at Willow Springs school house. Speakers from abroad will be on hands. Everybody is cordially invited.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale, By E N McAULAY and Bro

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by county clerk Keen, since our last report:

Geo. Hefner and Lula Katie Miller, T. F. Mangum and Alice Fitzhugh, W. R. Todd and Sarah Jane Ricks, H. A. Newlin and Donia Denton, W. T. Faulks and Mrs. J. C. Moore. Otto Borchard and Annie Rudolph, J. W. Wallace and Belle Duncan, Ed Dowell and Mattie Holmes, J. A. Wilson and S. E Phillips, W. R. Crockett and Lela Taut, W. H. Little and Nora Orenduff, J. W. Fowler and Della Watson, J. E. Murphy and Elizabeth Bell, Charlie Hopkins and Lula Spears, J. S. Willard and Belle Patten, A. L. Springfield and Lula McAuley, W. T. Finley and Viola Callihan.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her one more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remaider of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave her the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompseen, Des Moines, Iowa. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bros.

We register the following names of those who have kindly favored us by paying their subscription this week:

J. L. Allen.
E. McDonough.
H. C. Newlin.
W. M. Everett.
Z. T. Chambers.
I. L. Wilson.
M. Ashlock.
J. K. Paden.
J. H. Cable.
Margaret Crigger.
N. B. Fisher.
R. H. Durkee.
A. B. Hickenbottom.
John Lake.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D. we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro., Drug Store, regular size, 50c and $1

A Magnanimous Spirit.

A few days ago The News received a complete exposition of the secret work, signs, grip and pass-words of the Farmers' Alliance, together with a request to publish. While the editor of this paper does not possess the degree of morality for which the Apostle Paul was noted, he would never debase himself by giving publicity to the Alliance's sacred secrets. We would spit upon the man who is so lost to honor as to violate his obligations to God. The document has been consigned to the flames and so far as we are concerned the secret lodge work of the Alliance will never be given to a vulgar public.—Collin County News.

Will Be Given Away.

Our enterprising druggists Smith Bro., who carry the finest stock of drugs, perfumeries, toilet articles, brushes, sponges etc., are given away a large number of trial bottles of Dr. Miles' celebrated Restorative Nervine. They guarantee it to cure headache, dizziness, nervousness, sleeplessness, the ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, etc. Druggists say it is the greatest seller they ever knew, and is universally satisfactory. They also guarantee Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure in all cases of nervous or organic heart disease, palpitation, pain in side, smothering, etc. Fine book on "Nervous and Heart Disease" free.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints

LEBANON ITEMS.

A Wedding.

Lebanon, Nov. 17, '91.

Cotton picking is about done.

Stock water is scarce and wheat is needing rain.

Eld. R. C. Horn preached here last Sunday.

There was a social given at James Kennedy's on last Saturday night. Everybody reported a good time.

Messrs. Arthur Lawrence and Will Parker, of McKinney, visited our community last Sunday. They took dinner at Mr. Balls, where Misses Susie, Lizzie and Maggie Ball discoursed sweet music for the guests.

The sanctification sts held services here last Sunday night

A. A. Lancaster is teaching a music school here.

Mr. James Fowler and Miss Della Watson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the residence of the bride's parents last Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. Eld. Horn officiating. After the ceremony the happy pair attended church at Lebanon. The writer hereby extends congratulations and wishes for them a long lease of happiness and prosperity. L. A.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price, 10c., 50c., and $1. If our lungs are sore chest, or lame back, use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by Bristol Bros.

Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference closed its labors at Terrell last Monday. The following are the appointments made for the Greenville district:

J. A. Stafford presiding elder; Greenville station, I. W. Clark, W. H. Duff; Kingston circuit, W. M. Robbins; Lone Oak circuit, W. D. Wheeler; Emory mission, J. W. Beckham; Floyd circuit, J. M. Peterson; Farmersville station, J. W. Hill; Roberts mission, J. L. Angel; Merritt circuit, Jas. Jamison; Celeste and Leonard, J. Godbey; Weston circuit, W. R. Manning; Nevada circuit, L. S. Cobb; Allen circuit, I. A. Thomas; Anna Mission, G. A Jamieon; Kyle and Orangeville mission, C. J. Fowler; Wylie circuit, A. C. Benson.

The Greatest Strike.

Among the great strikes that of Dr. Miles in discovering his New Heart Cure has proven itself to be one of the most important. The demand for it has become astonishing. Already the treatment of heart disease is being revolutionized, and many unexpected cures effected. It soon relieves short breath, fluttering, pains in side, arm, shoulder, weak and hungry spells, oppression, swelling of ankles, smothering and heart dropsy. Dr. Miles' book on Heart and Nervous disease free. The unequaled New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by Smith Bros., sole agents also his Restorative Nervine for headache, fits, sprees, hot flashes, nervous chills, opium habit, etc.

Destructive Fire in London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Forty families are rendered homeless by an extensive fire in the eastern suburb. One fireman was badly injured by a falling wall. The loss was extensive.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J Chenes & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen such a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions,

Yours Truly.
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 315 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure, Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75 c.

R. C. Knott, blacksmith, requests us to state that his accounts are due and all those who owe him are urgently requested to settle at once.

A New Tariff Idea.

The tariff question is one which has for years past and will for years to come occupy the minds of thousands of our thinking men. Of this class you number many among your readers, and to them I desire to suggest an idea regarding the protective features of the tariff, and ask of them its careful consideration. The views of "protection," as held by some of our brotherhood, while no doubt their sincere convictions, are to me and from my standpoint amusing, to say the least. They endeavor to make it appear that a high tariff is a great blessing to the toiling millions of America, and that a tariff of 61 per cent., as applied to more than 4,000 articles consumed and used by the farmer, is a blessing to him. How strange. Indeed, if this be true, I would insist that the tariff be increased 100, yea 200 per cent. But to me it seems that the casual observer will at once see that the idea of protection by means of a tariff is a delusion. The so called protection is in reality an oppression, and how best to rid ourselves of this oppression is an all important question.

I venture to suggest a plan, reference to which I have never seen in your columns, which seems to me to be practicable, feasible, and at the same time simple. It is that in our national, state and county unions we agree (and faithfully abide by our agreement) that after a given date we will purchase no goods or merchandise from any merchant unless such goods or merchandise shall have been imported. In this way the whole country would derive the benefit of the duties paid on the importation, and the manufacturers, the favored few for whose benefit the protective tariff is maintained, would cease to grow rich at the expense of the great mass of our people. The effect of this action on our part would be to compel all merchants to buy imported goods only, and the result, the manufacture of articles in this country which would be sold at reasonable prices and still afford the manufacturer proper and just remuneration for his investment and labor. I merely wish in this communication to call the attention of our brotherhood to my proposition, and to ask for it their careful consideration. H. W. HICKMAN.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a dyspeptic look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches Boils and give a good complexion. Sold at E N. McAuley & Bro. Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

New World.

New World, problem of the Contest between Capital and Labor Solved (political part), can be had at this office for 75 cents per copy by orders being sent in before it is out—postage paid. After the book is published it will be put on the market for $1.00. Arrangements is made to dispose of a number of these books to persons living abroad as soon as published. So, those not putting in orders may fail to get any from the first issue.

Notice.

The teachers of Collin county are requested to meet at the court house in McKinney on the 3d Saturday in November as there will be some very important business before the institute. The committee on program are requested to make their report at that time.

W. L. YARBROUGH,
Ch'm. C. C. Institute.

WOMEN AND HOME.

They Plead for Personal Purity of Life of Mankind.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The World's Woman's Christian Association of Temperance union held its first meeting in Faneuil hall Wednesday afternoon. The hall was decorated with the flags of different nations, those of America and England being chief among them. A monster petition asking for the prohibition of the opium trade and the liquor traffic was festooned around the hall, and great rolls of it lay on the platform. Miss Francis Willard opened the meeting. The report of the executive committee which embodied the constitution and by-laws was accepted.

A resolution of principles which has the following for its preamble was then adopted by the convention: In the name of God and humanity; we, representing the Christian women of the world, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and works will, with God's blessing, prove helpful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons, the protection of home by the outlawing of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity, the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration, the enfranchisement of the women of all nations and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

The declaration is in the nature of a pledge, binding the members to work for the purposes of the union, and asking all others to make a common cause against liquor and narcotics.

A plan of world's work, including provision for half a dozen Christian temperance missionaries in foreign lands, was approved, and provision was made for the collection of a half cent per annum tax of the members of the union throughout the world for the maintenance of the work.

It was moved that the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union convention earnestly requests the boards of managers of the Columbian exposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on the ground at any time and to close the exhibition on Sundays and that the officers be requested to require purity in art exhibitions. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The election of officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union followed. Miss. F. E. Willard was chosen president; Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president at large; Anna Gordon of Boston, secretary; Mrs. Williams of Canada, treasurer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The full text of the president's Thanksgiving proclamation is as follows:

By the president of the United States of America: A proclamation. It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its hopeful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind. To God, the beneficent and all-wise, who makes the labors of men to be fruitful, redeems their losses by His grace, and the measure of whose governing is as much beyond the thoughts of man as it is beyond his deserts, the praise and gratitude of the people of this nation are justly due.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November present, to be a day of joyful thanksgiving to God for the bounties of His providence, for the peace in which we are permitted to enjoy them, and for the preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish and us the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observances of the day are rest from toil, worship in the public congregation, the renewal of family ties about our American firesides, and thoughtful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

By the president:

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

J. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

EDA HICKMAN'S SLAVERY.

In Ignorance of Her Rights Quarter of a Century.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The court of appeals has rendered a decision in what is probably the most remarkable case in the history of the world. It was the case of Eda Hickman, an old colored woman, against the estate of the late Joseph Hickman of Montitcan county, Mo. Eda was a slave on the farm of Joseph Hickman at the close of the war, but was never told that she had been freed, and for twenty-five years she worked for the family, believing herself to be the property of Hickman in every conceivable manner. By the exercise of great precaution, Hickman was able to keep the fact of her freedom from her.

After Hickman's death in 1889 the woman received the first intelligence that she was illegally restrained of her liberty. Through the advice of friends she brought suit against the estate of her former master for services for twenty-four years and five days at the rate of $5 a month. This amounted to $1440. Eda was awarded one-half this amount, but on an appeal to the circuit court the decision was reversed. Eda brought the case to the court of appeals and the court handed down a decision reversing the lower court decision and remanding the case for trial.

Gone for Good.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 14.—A letter from Rio Grande City says: It has been definitely ascertained that Calavero Garza, the man who led the recent revolutionary movement against the Mexican government, has fled to Central America. He worked his way to the Mexican coast, and thence took a sailing vessel for the isthmus. He informed his deserted followers that he would never again be seen in Mexico or the United States.

The stories that he has been seen in Texas since the active beginning of his movements are canards. He is of a roving disposition and will probably be shot somewhere in Guatemala or Costa Rica, as his turbulency will never allow him to remain below the surface. Garza, who has forever disappeared from the Northern continent, is a very singular person. Six feet high, slender but athletic, of classically handsome features, gifted with a very quick brain and magnetic manners, there is a flaw in him which will lead him to his death. He is never contented with anything, in evidence of which it may be said that he has left a very beautiful and wealthy young wife in Texas.

The bodies of Fenipi Salivas and Rudino Pedraza, the two men who were shot by Brigadier General Garcia as suspected revolutionists, were allowed to hang near Camargo until they rotted under the fierce sun. They were then buried under the trees, but so shallow were the graves that the coyotes dug them up and made a beastly meal on them.

Scarcity of Water.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The people are crying for water. A famine has struck this city and the inhabitants on the outskirts are in a pitiable state. "Water, water! Oh, God! give me water!" shouted 200 women who huddled around a small spring in west Nashville. Nothing like it has ever been experienced in the south before. For whole days some families have gone without cooking, buying food already prepared. Water for drinking purposes has to be hauled two miles, and ulcers are breaking out in the parched mouths of those who have to beg for water. Certain misers in the city who have springs near the outskirts are charging enormous sums for one draught of the previously plentiful fluid.

The sick, who are forced by fever to use water, are in awful agony because of the famine.

Well-to-do women have to walk a mile or more with buckets on their heads and beg water of their more fortunate neighbors.

A slight rain fell here Tuesday, and troughs, barrels, buckets and tubs were set out to catch the drops. People have been praying for rain for days, and Tuesday's rain will knock a big hole in the famine. The situation is so horrible that the districts crying for water have just been annexed to the city, and the water department is now extending its works to the suffering community. The fire companies cannot obtain water to play on the numerous fires breaking out in the districts. Crops in the country near by are badly scorched.

New Tactics.

AUSTIN, Nov. 14.—Adjutant General Mabry has issued an order discontinuing the further use of Upton's tactics in drilling the volunteers and substituted the new tactics adopted by the secretary of war.

Itch is a most disagreeable affliction and should be at once checked. Hunt's Cure will do it—seven year or any other variety, also Tetter, Ringworm, etc. Guaranteed to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Dolls of all sizes at the Nickel Store.

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Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Mandolins, Strings &c.

Pianos and Organs sold at the lowest eastern prices for cash or easy payments. Write for prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

Dallas, - - - - - Texas.

EXCUSE ME WHILE I LAUGH.

One of the queer things that we see,
'Tis really no delusion,
Is to witness the old party boys
Come together in a fusion.
Republicans will take their part,
The Dems the other half.
It makes me smile right out loud—
Excuse me while I laugh.

The Reps, they praise the Democrats
And say, "Things all are righted,
For now the time has come to pass
That we must be united."
They pool their issues all en masse,
Then divide up, half and half;
I vow it's such a funny sight—
Excuse me while I laugh.

They used to act when they would meet
Like cats and dogs a-snarling;
But now a change comes o'er their dreams,
They meet like lovers darling.
I have witnessed fond reunions
Between mother cow and calf,
But this beats all I ever saw—
Excuse me while I laugh.

Their faces all so long have grown,
The barbers charge them double,
And you can very plainly see
They're in a pack of trouble.
But we've got the death grip on them,
Spite of all their blow and chaff;
It tickles me to see them squirm—
Excuse me while I laugh.

They join together with intent
To rob of all who toil.
They care not for the starving poor,
So they but reap the spoil.
But the people now are after them
With pitchfork, pick and staff,
The way we make them "hunt their holes!"—
Excuse me while I laugh.

The Reps say to the Democrats,
"If you want an office pick it."
They would vote for the devil, sure,
If he were on their ticket.
But we have learned their tricky ways,
And will not put up with half;
We'll elect our own full ticket, boys—
Excuse us while we laugh.

'Tis often said he who laughs last
Is the one who laughs the best,
As they have laughed at us for years,
Now let them take a rest.
Then we will join together, boys,
And fling them back their chaff;
It's our turn to be tickled now—
Excuse us while we laugh.

—C. S. White, Halstead, Kan.

Murdered and Burned.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 14.—Neighbors of Mrs. James Mines, a widow, living near Calverly, Farquhar county, discovered the barn on fire, and breaking open a door, discovered the remains of Mrs. Mines and two children almost burned to a crisp and the body of the other child some distance off with bruises on the face and head. A coroner's verdict was that Mrs. Mines and her three children had been murdered and the barn set on fire. No clew.

Shun the Contagion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 14.—The Chinese lepers are now at large. They were driven away by their countrymen and have been refused drugs in Chinatown. There is some talk that the lepers will strike for America.

Plot of Desperadoes.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Nov. 14.—Deputy United States Marshal John Still brought the news of an exploded plan to rob the First National bank of this place by the Daltons and Childers. The officer was led into the secret, he believes, in an endeavor to inveigle him into the scheme and obtain an opportunity to assassinate him. Still was with the deputies in search of the Daltons, for whom there are large rewards, in the disguise of a cowboy. The plan to rob the bank was either genuine or the desperadoes had penetrated the officer's disguise, and wished to entrap and murder him, as outlaws were near at hand.

Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There is no coat in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam *and everywhere else* also *not to peel or stick*, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine *Improved* Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment,

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

BRISTOL BROS., Druggist.

BUCKSKIN BREECHES

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BEST MADE,
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BUSINESS COLLEGES—Oldest, Best and Cheapest Schools in the south. Been in continuous session 16 years. The only schools that have taken gold medals at state fair. For free catalogue and specimens of penmanship address

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SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Go to Bonner for money.

For groceries see Goostree and Foster.

Children go to the Nickle Store for pens, pencils, tablets, slates, papers and all school supplies.

Christmas Goods of all kinds at the Nickle Store.

Vases and toilet sets at the Nickle Store.

Goostree & Foster have just opened a new grocery house. Give them a call, next door to J. P. Dowell.

Go to the Nickle Store and see the Aligator.

Borrow money from Bonner.

Toy trapize performance at the Nickle Store.

The best cigars at the Nickle Store.

For the cheapest toys bring your children to the Nickle Store.

New stock of Glassware at the Nickle Store.

Mustache cups and saucers at the Nickle Store.

Bonner has money at 9 per cent.

If you wish a good square meal or lunch call on S. T. Hammond, opposite J. P. Dowell's hardware store.

When in the city don't fail to call on Goostree & Foster for fresh groceries at a bargain.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequal for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses 25 cts. Sample Free, at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds, Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

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or female, married or single, from exposure, abuse, etc. [illegible]

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STRAIOISM.

We quote the following from the NEW WORLD as part of Chapter Five, on railroad and telegraph matter:

It is true, that municipal corporations [a body of people governing their public matter by representatives elected for that purpose] are for the purpose of government and establishment of justice, and private corporations for the purpose of transacting business or acquiring wealth; but it is to be known that in such business, which is relative to a people collectively, wherein justice cannot be established when under private corporations, rightfully comes under municipal corporations, so that justice will be established. For instance, what occupation is there that is more closely associated with business, or business-like in its nature, than the coinage of money? But to have the coinage of money under private corporations and permitted to make and dispose of their coins at prices as much higher as the intrinsic value of the coin is as the people would submit to without impeding too much their patronage, and they could make the most by, would involve too much injustice; and so, in order to avoid this injustice, the coinage of money instead of being private is made municipal, placed under jurisdiction of political government.

So, too, the conveyance by means of railroads under private corporations, who charge as much higher as the true worth of conveyance is as the people will submit to without impeding too much their patronage and they can make the most by, involves too much injustice (making the people pay more indirectly for their provision, for that which they wear and use, than what is necessary and right, and besides incurring a class of capitalists and millionaires, who, through means of bribes or stratagem, establish monopolies, and counteract the well-being of the people), and so, in order to avoid this injustice, the only way in which it can be avoided upon democratic basis, the railroad matter, instead of being private, must also be made municipal, placed under jurisdiction of political government.

Why, so far as municipal corporations not being business like in their nature is concerned and wholly pertaining to government (so to speak), for that matter all affairs under the government at the present, to a greater or less extent, are business like in their nature. For instance: lines of sewers in cities could be held by private corporations and the surrounding people charged, for the abduction of their filth, just as much as they would submit to without impeding their patronage too much and whereby the respective owners could make the most; lines of sidewalks or pavements could be held by private corporations and pedestrians charged to perambulate thereon just as much as they would submit to without impeding their patronage too much and whereby the respective owners could make the most; a set of police could be employed by a body of neighboring families to guard their respective premises and themselves against danger or violence and pay them as wage-workers, and then again there could be council houses or courthouses established and held by private corporations, who would rent them to the police and other officers, and charge as high rates as they could obtain; etc. No, it is to be understood that DEMOCRACY IS THE PEOPLES GOVERNMENT and that the object of the people having this government is to place thereunder to be governed, in a way that will not infringe one-an-others liberties, and that will promote the greatest welfare to all, whatever they cannot govern rightly by themselves. Therefore, having railroad matter municipal, under jurisdiction of political government, is democratic.

And again, to illustrate how inconsistent the control of railroads by private corporations is, we will deduce by comparing them to that of wagon roads. Both, public wagon roads and railroads are for the purpose of public conveyance of persons, produce or any commodity whatever through the country to places of destination; and hence, so far as conveyance is concerned, are the same. It is then, no more right for persons to be made to pay unjustly for conveyance upon railroads than upon public wagon roads. Why, for instance, what would a farmer think if some morning he would get up early to take a load of grain to town as usual, and as he drove out upon the public highway he discried dimly in the distance through the morning twilight several newly built towers alongside the public highway, and as he came near the first one he would be confronted by several grim looking dolts, who would tell him: "This public road has been bought by private corporations—you farmers and traveling people generally, needn't work the road any more, no pay any taxes for that purpose, we will attend to that and charge you for traveling over it, all we think you can stand. The charges this morning for farm produce (they would read from their formulary, say printed weekly by the proprietors) are: wheat, eight cents a bushel; corn five cents a bushel; irish potatoes, four cents a bushel; etc. What kind of produce have you?" The farmer, we will say, has wheat, twenty bushels; whereas, nevertheless, disgusted with such imposition, but unable to help himself, pays them one dollar and sixty cents, and drives on. As he drives on four, five miles, just as he gets upon a hill before town, he comes to the second tower, whose occupants again come out and say: "This road from here on to town belongs to a different company. Our charges for grain (being they were a little more impudent in their charges) are: corn, seven cents; oats, eight cents; wheat, twelve cents; etc." The farmer, unable in himself to help it, would pay the two dollars and forty cents, and think the people will submit to without impeding too much the conveyance thereof over their respective roads, and whereby they can make the most. What difference, then, is there whether the people are required to pay unjustly for the conveyance of their mail or for their commodities, themselves, etc.? What matters it whether the people are unjustly bereaved of their honest earnings by paying exorbitantly for the conveyance of their letters, papers, etc., or whether they are unjustly bereaved by paying exorbitantly for the conveyance of their groceries, grains, drygoods, etc.? No, the state of being unjustly bereaved is the same. Therefore, railroad matter should too be under jurisdiction and management of political government; and the rates for the conveyance of grains, groceries, drygoods, etc., fixed as low as the expenses of civil service, together with other expenses connected therewith, will admit.

The rates of conveyance, after railroads are under jurisdiction and management of government, as the charges of conveyance is simply according to the cost of operation and no capitalist to compensate for, I estimate to be one and three-fourths cents a mile per passenger or less, and other rates accordingly low.

Notwithstanding, as synonymously alluded to, that, if a party of individuals own a railroad they have a right to claim it, to sell it, to lease it, or to control it, and obtain as high rates for the conveyance of commodity, passengers, etc., as they can without stratagem and engrossment; unless they should in this manner endanger or deter the wellbeing of the people. But such procedure need not be brought in question. It is the right and the duty of the people collectively (the body of people who take charge of everything which concerns them all, and have it performed or attended to by means of a chosen number of persons, known as the government), when they see that by the establishment of proper lines of railroads under the control of the government would enable them to convey their commodities, themselves as passengers, etc., through the country to places of destination, cheaper, safer, surer, and quicker, to establish such railroads, regardless of private ones, and have them attended to by means of a chosen number of persons or the civil service.

Nevertheless, should there exist in a democracy, as there does in yours, a system of railroads established and owned by private parties; then it would be right for the government to buy their railroad property at just prices if they would sell, otherwise, regardless of them, establish new lines. Enough to say that after the government had such railroads established, and the rates of conveyance fixed as low as the expenses of civil service together with other expenses connected therewith admitted (fixed at one and three-fourths cents a mile per passenger and other rates according, instead of three and five cents a mile), the private parties wouldn't get much hauling to do, or wouldn't take very long for their roads to become exterminated.

Respecting inconsistency and illegality, in a democracy, of a party of individuals establishing railroads of their own for the people, to rob them of exorbitant rates and deter their wellbeing, I will illustrate again comparatively. We will say that an organization of one hundred men migrate to some island for the purpose of temporary settlement, as planters; and that during their time they wanted to do what is right,—all work for the interest of the well being of the entire organization, and disallow the encroachment of any one or more of their number. And we will say that the island is surrounded and bounded by turrets or elevations of quaggy and uninhabitable coral reefs, and the interior a delightful and fertile lowland; so that they are required to tug the produce, which they raised for transportation, over the quaggy coral reefs to the port, with great exertion. Now, we will suppose that the few persons chosen to see that every thing is conducted in ways agreeable to the well-being of the entire number, and that each and every one have secured to them their rights, had long contemplated what form of public conveyance across the coral reefs to the port would be the most appropriate and safest; but owing to the danger of inundating their interior lands during high water by digging into the reefs too much, and the improper bottoms of the quaggy reefs, had never come to a definite decision. By the way, a few of disinterested persons, thinking it would be a good money-making scheme to dig channels from the port through the coral reefs to various parts of the country, and run a set of boats therein and charge for conveyance the highest they thought pertinent, would succeed in obtaining lines of land from farmers, who thought all was right, and make preparations for the fulfillment of their projects. The entire number of the other settlers or a certain number of persons to act for them (their officers) would now go to the proprietors of the channel project and would say: "What are you bothering yourselves about our business for? What concerns it you how we convey our produce to the ports—whether we ever convey it there or not? Digging channels through these coral reefs would likely, during overflows, inundate our lands, and endanger our well being; and besides would be in the way when we have perfected a design of our own and are ready to consummate it. Therefore, stop your digging of channels, or we will punish you for meddling with matter that concerns us all and not you, and that is a detriment to our well being." It is plain then, that the channel speculators would have no just claim, no right, but instead were perpetrating a nuisance, which could not be upheld by their number collectively, or by their democratic form of government.

So is it with respect to an organization of individuals establishing private railroads, which endanger the well-being of the people in a democracy. Upon the chosen number of persons, by whom the public matter is attended to (the persons of the civil service), seeing that the private mode of railroad conveyance throughout the country is of such nature as to deter the well-being of the people, unnecessarily bereaving the people of wealth, concentrating wealth unjustly, they can go to the proprietors of the railroad corporations and say: "What are you bothering yourselves about the people's business for? What concerns it you, how the people convey their commodities, themselves, etc., through the country to places of destination—whether they ever or not? Making railroads throughout the country of your private nature is deterring the well being of the people, concentrating wealth unjustly, and incurring aristocratic classes; and besides are in the way to establish lines of railroads of such nature as the people collectively want. Therefore, stop the establishment of your railroads, or we will punish you for meddling again drive on. Now, what would the farmers and other travelers on public highways, think of such outrages—what would they think about the government allowing private corporations to buy the public roads, and charge the travelers for going over them just as high rates as they thought they could without stopping the traveling thereon too much and whereby they could make the most.

Well, what then is the difference, whether the farmer loses his four dollars unjustly in conveying his wheat to town, or loses it unjustly in conveying it from town to the general market by means of railroads, whose owners charge just as high rates as they think they can without stopping the shipping thereon too much, and whereby they can make the most. No difference is there. As the public wagon roads, then, are under jurisdiction and management of the government, and the travelers charged nothing for their use except the taxes or work it takes to keep them renewed; so, too, should the railroads be under jurisdiction and management of the government and the shippers, or those who patronize such conveyance, charged nothing for the conveyance except the taxes it takes to keep the railroads renewed, cars, engines, etc., replenished, together with civil service of operation thereof performed; or in other words, charged nothing except the expenses it takes to keep the railroads renewed, cars, engines, etc., replenished, together with the expenses of civil service.

If You Wish to Sustain a First-Class County Paper take the Democrat. Bring your JOB WORK to the DEMOCRAT Office.

AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Reasons Why the Schoolbook Uniformity System Should Not Prevail.

There is a story in the Greek that there was once a man who had the name of Procrustes, which being interpreted, signified "a stretcher." "Stretching" was not his only accomplishment, for he was a robber. It was his fancy and his custom when traveling gentlemen fell into his wary hands to make them, or try to make them, into men of the same length. For this purpose he had an iron bed constructed. On this he caused his captives to lie down. If they were too long, he cut off their legs and made them fit; if too short, he applied a thumb screw and pulley and stretched them until they filled the bill—or bed. While his whim was gratified, this surgical treatment occasioned the death of his patients of course. While the days of such monsters have passed away, there is still lingering in the minds of men something that preserves the Procrustean bed symbol. In this age of expedition and enlightenment an organized conspiracy to apply the Procrustean process to human development will fail of quick fulfillment.

J. M. POTTER, EDITOR ALLIANCE SENTINEL.

This new movement that is spreading over the entire Union is fast opening the drowsy eyes of the people, and the screw and pulley methods will fail to work in many instances. There is an idea abroad that a national uniformity of schoolbooks should abound. Just so long as the systems of public school instruction are not all uniform in the various states in the Union, it is at once obvious that no one law will be found best for each one of the states. No use pressing the thumbscrew. It is potent that the best law is the one which brings directly to the people in their homes the books they like and at the cheapest rate. Uniformity of schoolbooks will always be dependent upon a uniform course of study, controlled by local officers, who employ teachers, regulate school hours, plan the course of study and so forth. In a few of our states this control is vested in the districts; in others in the townships, and in some of the southern states in a few counties. Not a state in the United States has been placed under one board in all these particulars. California tried the experiment of manufacturing her own books, but it failed totally.

Minnesota, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia and Louisiana have contracted for a series of books for the whole state. This makes the books very expensive; when the taxpayers' proportion is added to the pupil's, it is vastly more than in states where no such law exists. An international series of Sunday school books may work, but an establishment of day schoolbooks will not. There are thousands and thousands of schoolbooks already in the hands of the children—that would have to be put aside—the supply is more than five times the amount annually to be purchased. If there is to be any saving to the people by this uniformity of books, it would be necessary that this saving should be more than 50 per cent. of the present cost. This is practically impossible. The children throughout the land, on an average, have two dollars' worth of books in their hands and they have to purchase less than forty cents' worth annually.

To have books at the least expense there should be a law to provide for local control. By local control the books already in use could be kept if desirable, or a newer and more progressive series may be adopted. By contract they could get books from any publisher on as favorable terms as the biggest state in the Union. This is a free country to a large extent. That was the primary reason that it has become the home of 60,000,000 people. Let the states, districts, counties and neighborhoods have their own minds, will and way, and determine their own taxation in this matter.

This monopolistic schoolbook system would prevent competition, and competition means progress, development and inspiration. The only way the monopoly on the schoolbook system will be created is by direct act of legislation—contracting for one series for a state and excluding all others. This screw and pully will be strenuously opposed by the people, and the monopolists must know it. Let there be competition, a free and fair examination and open comparison of prices.

This is children's day. "A little child shall lead them." The whole world is led by them, no one denies. Books of all kinds, bindings, print and prices are provided for them. America realizes that they are the country's future, and wise provision is being made for their development into wiser and better men and women than their sires. They are the heirs of ages and will reap the benefit of the finds in art, science and literature. This monopoly system would stop the wheels of development, and their own pockets would be filled with shekels born of their own selfishness. Therefore, the children shall grow as long, as tall, as broad as they can, and the old Procrustean couch will be ground to powder in the mill of common sense and justice. MRS. E. R. DAVIDSON.

At the opening of the People's party campaign in Iowa there were seventeen straight People's party papers in the state. Now there are thirty-nine, and most of the new ones are converts from the old parties.—Nonconformist.

ANARCHISTS CAPTURED.

A Meeting Within a Bomb's Throw of the Haymarket.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Within a bomb's throw of the Haymarket armed anarchists Thursday night again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominious defeat for the red flag men. A secret massmeeting of the most radical element was announced to be held Thursday evening in Grief's hall, 54 West Lake street, a place celebrated in the annals of Spies' and Parsons' followers. Those who could be depended upon were told to quietly go to the third floor where the meeting would be held. Up the flights of stairs in the place indicated, there gathered many of those who were leaders in the ranks before the Haymarket riot. Speeches were made in English and German and the enthusiasm was great. The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked. In this the reds were at fault.

A detective had been for several days cultivating the acquaintance of the men who were leaders during the exciting times of five years ago. This man was admitted to the meeting and kept the police informed of what was going on. Soon word came that very inflammatory speeches were being made, and that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use they would be put in case the police interfered. In a saloon below, fully 200 men gathered, and although no organized meeting was held there were speeches scarcely less incendiary than those above were being made.

In the historic Desplaines street police station, a few squares distant, Inspector Lewis had 100 men in uniform and surrounding the building in which the meeting was being held were about 50 detectives in citizens' clothes. Suddenly, at a signal given by the man in the meeting, a concerted raid was made. Non-uniformed officers guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave.

The bluecoats entered the front door, and in less than sixty seconds afterward the meeting on the upper floor was broken up and those who had been making speeches to the crowd in the saloon were under arrest. So quick was the onslaught that the anarchists were taken completely by surprise, and before they had time to recover themselves enough to make any serious resistance they saw the hopelessness of their cause.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted Inspector Lewis. At the command 400 hands went into the air and the officers commenced searching for weapons. Those who were found to possess revolvers or other arms were placed under arrest and the others were hustled into the street and told to at once leave the vicinity.

The anarchists tried to shoot the officers, but their weapons were taken from them. In the meantime a squad of police under Lieutenant Wheeler had started to ascend the stairs. They met with resistance from Grief and from an unknown man, who drew from his overcoat pocket a long revolver, declaring that he would shoot the first officer who put a foot on the stairs. These two men were quickly overpowered, and twenty-five stalwart policemen rushed up stairs and broke into the hall in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here, a large amount of inflammatory literature was captured and a number of red flags were torn from the walls and destroyed.

The only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men who in the rush escaped. This trio jumped behind a bar as the officers entered and began throwing bottles and glasses. A number officers were struck, but no one was seriously hurt.

Brave Officer Killed.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14.—While attempting to arrest two burglars at Clinton, ten miles from here, R. S. White, deputy sheriff of the county, was fatally wounded, dying two and a half hours later. The burglars in the night broke into a store at Raymond, and White tracked them to the depot at Clinton. The burglars were commanded to throw up their hands. Instead they drew their revolvers and fired several shots at White and then escaped. After the shooting the burglars took to the woods. An armed posse is in pursuit and if captured lynching will probably follow.

A Plot that Failed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch tells of a blundering and unsuccessful attempt to capture the passenger train from Cincinnati on the Queen and Crescent line at Collinsville, Ala. It says fifteen well dressed men lay in wait to rob the train due at 10 o'clock at night. An officer appeared, however, and drove the gang away. Three or four returned as the train came in and attempted to board it. The trainmen and citizens fired on them and they fled. One who was wounded was captured. The woods are being scoured for the others.

Helps Americans.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Stevedores and wharf laborers, who were in the habit of going to the United States every winter for work, will probably remain here this winter on account of the alien labor law of the United States. Stevedores who went to Pensacola and other southern points for work, returned, as the authorities would not allow them to work.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazettee. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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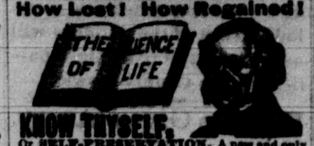

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The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—*Herald.*

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

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A Rich Brown

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It penetrates the muscle, membrane and tissue of man and beast; heals old sores, cures eruptions and every kind of inflammation, and can be applied as an ointment to tender parts. Keep it for emergencies, read the directions and use it in time. Remember this is not an experiment. MUSTANG LINIMENT has been known for years and has the endorsement of thousands. There is nothing like it.

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STRAIOISM.

We quote the following from the NEW WORLD as part of Chapter Five, on railroad and telegraph matter:

It is true, that municipal corporations [a body of people governing their public matter by representatives elected for that purpose] are for the purpose of government and establishment of justice, and private corporations for the purpose of transacting business or acquiring wealth; but it is to be known that in such business, which is relative to a people collectively, wherein justice cannot be established when under private corporations, rightfully comes under municipal corporations, so that justice will be established. For instance, what occupation is there that is more closely associated with business, or business-like in its nature, than the coinage of money? But to have the coinage of money under private corporations and permitted to make and dispose of their coins at prices as much higher as the intrinsic value of the coin is as the people would submit to without impeding too much their patronage, and they could make the most by, would involve too much injustice; and so, in order to avoid this injustice, the coinage of money instead of being private is made municipal, placed under jurisdiction of political government.

So, too, the conveyance by means of railroads under private corporations, who charge as much higher as the true worth of conveyance is as the people will submit to without impeding too much their patronage and they can make the most by, involves too much injustice (making the people pay more indirectly for their provision, for that which they wear and use, than what is necessary and right, and besides incurring a class of capitalists and millionaires, who, through means of bribes or stratagem, establish monopolies, and counteract the well-being of the people), and so, in order to avoid this injustice, the only way in which it can be avoided upon democratic basis, the railroad matter, instead of being private, must also be made municipal, placed under jurisdiction of politica government.

Why, so far as municipal corporations not being business like in their nature is concerned and wholly pertaining to government (so to speak), for that matter all affairs under the government at the present, to a greater or less extent, are business like in their nature. For instance: lines of sewers in cities could be held by private corporations and the surrounding people charged, for the abduction of their filth, just as much as they would submit to without impeding their patronage too much and whereby the respective owners could make the most; lines of sidewalks or pavements could be held by private corporations and pedestrians charged to perambulate thereon just as much as they would submit to without impeding their patronage too much and whereby the respective owners could make the most; a set of police could be employed by a body of neighboring families to guard their respective premises and themselves against danger or violence and pay them as wage-workers, and then again there could be council houses or courthouses established and held by private corporations, who would rent them to the police and other officers, and charge as high rates as they could obtain; etc. No, it is to be understood that DEMOCRACY IS THE PEOPLES GOVERNMENT and that the object of the people having this government is to place thereunder to be governed, in a way that will not infringe one-an-others liberties, and that will promote the greatest welfare to all, whatever they cannot govern rightly by themselves. Therefore, having railroad matter municipal, under jurisdiction of political government, is democratic.

And again, to illustrate how inconsistent the control of railroads by private corporations is, we will deduce by comparing them to that of wagon roads. Both, public wagon roads and railroads are for the purpose of public conveyance of persons, produce or any commodity whatever through the country to places of destination; and hence, so far as conveyance is concerned, are the same. It is then, no more right for persons to be made to pay unjustly for conveyance upon railroads than upon public wagon roads. Why, for instance, what would a farmer think if some morning he would get up early to take a load of grain to town as usual, and as he drove out upon the public highway he discried dimly in the distance through the morning twilight several newly built towers alongside the public highway, and as he came near the first one he would be confronted by several grim looking dolts, who would tell him: "This public road has been bought by private corporations—you farmers and traveling people generally, needn't work the road any more, no pay any taxes for that purpose, we will attend to that and charge you for traveling over it, all we think you can stand. The charges this morning for farm produce (they would read from their formulary, say printed weekly by the proprietors) are: wheat, eight cents a bushel; corn five cents a bushel; irish potatoes, four cents a bushel; etc. What kind of produce have you?" The farmer, we will say, has wheat, twenty bushels; whereas, nevertheless, disgusted with such imposition, but unable to help himself, pays them one dollar and sixty cents, and drives on. As he drives on four, five miles, just as he gets upon a hill before town, he comes to the second tower, whose occupants again come out and say: "This road from here on to town belongs to a different company. Our charges for grain (being they were a little more impudent in their charges) are: corn, seven cents; oats, eight cents; wheat, twelve cents; etc." The farmer, unable in himself to help it, would pay the two dollars and forty cents, and think the people will submit to without impeding too much the conveyance thereof over their respective roads, and whereby they can make the most. What difference, then, is there whether the people are required to pay unjustly for the conveyance of their mail or for their commodities, themselves, etc.? What matters it whether the people are unjustly bereaved of their honest earnings by paying exorbitantly for the conveyance of their letters, papers, etc., or whether they are unjustly bereaved by paying exorbitantly for the conveyance of their groceries, grains, drygoods, etc.? No, the state of being unjustly bereaved is the same. Therefore, railroad matter should too be under jurisdiction and management of political government; and the rates for the conveyance of grains, groceries, drygoods, etc., fixed as low as the expenses of civil service, together with other expenses connected therewith, will admit.

The rates of conveyance, after railroads are under jurisdiction and management of government, as the charges of conveyance is simply according to the cost of operation and no capitalist to compensate for, I estimate to be one and three-fourths cents a mile per passenger or less, and other rates accordingly low.

Notwithstanding, as synonymously alluded to, that, if a party of individuals own a railroad they have a right to claim it, to sell it, to lease it, or to control it, and obtain as high rates for the conveyance of commodity, passengers, etc., as they can without stratagem and engrossment; unless they should in this manner endanger or deter the wellbeing of the people. But such procedure need not be brought in question. It is the right and the duty of the people collectively (the body of people who take charge of everything which concerns them all, and have it performed or attended to by means of a chosen number of persons, known as the government), when they see that by the establishment of proper lines of railroads under the control of the government would enable them to convey their commodities, themselves as passengers, etc., through the country to places of destination, cheaper, safer, surer, and quicker, to establish such railroads, regardless of private ones, and have them attended to by means of a chosen number of persons or the civil service.

Nevertheless, should there exist in a democracy, as there does in yours, a system of railroads established and owned by private parties; then it would be right for the government to buy their railroad property at just prices if they would sell, otherwise, regardless of them, establish new lines. Enough to say that after the government had such railroads established, and the rates of conveyance fixed as low as the expenses of civil service together with other expenses connected therewith admitted (fixed at one and three-fourths cents a mile per passenger and other rates according, instead of three and five cents a mile), the private parties wouldn't get much hauling to do, or wouldn't take very long for their roads to become exterminated.

Respecting inconsistency and illegality, in a democracy, of a party of individuals establishing railroads of their own for the people, to rob them of exorbitant rates and deter their wellbeing, I will illustrate again comparatively. We will say that an organization of one hundred men migrate to some island for the purpose of temporary settlement, as planters; and that during their time they wanted to do what is right,—all work for the interest of the well being of the entire organization, and disallow the encroachment of any one or more of their number. And we will say that the island is surrounded and bounded by turrets or elevations of quaggy and uninhabitable coral reefs, and the interior a delightful and fertile lowland; so that they are required to tug the produce, which they raised for transportation, over the quaggy coral reefs to the port, with great exertion. Now, we will suppose that the few persons chosen to see that everything is conducted in ways agreeable to the well-being of the entire number, and that each and every one have secured to them their rights, had long contemplated what form of public conveyance across the coral reefs to the port would be the most appropriate and safest; but owing to the danger of inundating their interior lands during high water by digging into the reefs too much, and the improper bottoms of the quaggy reefs, had never come to a definite decision. By the way, a few of disinterested persons, thinking it would be a good money-making scheme to dig channels from the port through the coral reefs to various parts of the country, and run a set of boats therein and charge for conveyance the highest they thought pertinent, would succeed in obtaining lines of land from farmers, who thought all was right, and make preparations for the fulfillment of their projects. The entire number of the other settlers or a certain number of persons to act for them (their officers) would now go to the proprietors of the channel project and would say: "What are you bothering yourselves about our business for? What concerns it you how we convey our produce to the ports—whether we ever convey it there or not? Digging channels through these coral reefs would likely, during overflows, inundate our lands, and endanger our well being; and besides would be in the way when we have perfected a design of our own and are ready to consummate it. Therefore, stop your digging of channels, or we will punish you for meddling with matter that concerns us all and not you, and that is a detriment to our well being." It is plain then, that the channel speculators would have no just claim, no right, but instead were perpetrating a nuisance, which could not be upheld by their number collectively, or by their democratic form of government.

So is it with respect to an organization of individuals establishing private railroads, which endanger the well-being of the people in a democracy. Upon the chosen number of persons, by whom the public matter is attended to (the persons of the civil service), seeing that the private mode of railroad conveyance throughout the country is of such nature as to deter the well-being of the people, unnecessarily bereaving the people of wealth, concentrating wealth unjustly, they can go to the proprietors of the railroad corporations and say: "What are you bothering yourselves about the people's business for? What concerns it you, how the people convey their commodities, themselves, etc., through the country to places of destination—whether they ever or not? Making railroads throughout the country of your private nature is deterring the well being of the people, concentrating wealth unjustly, and incurring aristocratic classes; and besides are in the way to establish lines of railroads of such nature as the people collectively want. Therefore, stop the establishment of your railroads, or we will punish you for meddling again drive on. Now, what would the farmers and other travelers on public highways, think of such outrages—what would they think about the government allowing private corporations to buy the public roads, and charge the travelers for going over them just as high rates as they thought they could without stopping the traveling thereon too much and whereby they could make the most.

Well, what then is the difference, whether the farmer loses his four dollars unjustly in conveying his wheat to town, or loses it unjustly in conveying it from town to the general market by means of railroads, whose owners charge just as high rates as they think they can without stopping the shipping thereon too much, and whereby they can make the most. No difference is there. As the public wagon roads, then, are under jurisdiction and management of the government, and the travelers charged nothing for their use except the taxes or work it takes to keep them renewed; so, too, should the railroads be under jurisdiction and management of the government and the shippers, or those who patronize such conveyance, charged nothing for the conveyance except the taxes it takes to keep the railroads renewed, cars, engines, etc., replenished, together with civil service of operation thereof performed; or in other words, charged nothing except the expenses it takes to keep the railroads renewed, cars, engines, etc., replenished, together with the expenses of civil service.

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AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Reasons Why the Schoolbook Uniformity System Should Not Prevail.

There is a story in the Greek that there was once a man who had the name of Procrustes, which being interpreted, signified "a stretcher." "Stretching" was not his only accomplishment, for he was a robber. It was his fancy and his custom when traveling gentlemen fell into his wary hands to make them, or try to make them, into men of the same length. For this purpose he had an iron bed constructed. On this he caused his captives to lie down. If they were too long, he cut off their legs and made them fit; if too short, he applied a thumb screw and pulley and stretched them until they filled the bill—or bed. While his whim was gratified, this surgical treatment occasioned the death of his patients of course. While the days of such monsters have passed away, there is still lingering in the minds of men something that preserves the Procrustean bed symbol. In this age of expedition and enlightenment an organized conspiracy to apply the Procrustean process to human development will fail of quick fulfillment.

J. M. POTTER, EDITOR ALLIANCE SENTINEL.

This new movement that is spreading over the entire Union is fast opening the drowsy eyes of the people, and the screw and pulley methods will fail to work in many instances. There is an idea abroad that a national uniformity of schoolbooks should abound. Just so long as the systems of public school instruction are not all uniform in the various states in the Union, it is at once obvious that no one law will be found best for each one of the states. No use pressing the thumbscrew. It is potent that the best law is the one which brings directly to the people in their homes the books they like and at the cheapest rate. Uniformity of schoolbooks will always be dependent upon a uniform course of study, controlled by local officers, who employ teachers, regulate school hours, plan the course of study and so forth. In a few of our states this control is vested in the districts; in others in the townships, and in some of the southern states in a few counties. Not a state in the United States has been placed under one board in all these particulars. California tried the experiment of manufacturing her own books, but it failed totally.

Minnesota, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia and Louisiana have contracted for a series of books for the whole state. This makes the books very expensive; when the taxpayers' proportion is added to the pupil's, it is vastly more than in states where no such law exists. An international series of Sunday school books may work, but an establishment of day schoolbooks will not. There are thousands and thousands of schoolbooks already in the hands of the children—that would have to be put aside—the supply is more than five times the amount annually to be purchased. If there is to be any saving to the people by this uniformity of books, it would be necessary that this saving should be more than 50 per cent. of the present cost. This is practically impossible. The children throughout the land, on an average, have two dollars' worth of books in their hands and they have to purchase less than forty cents' worth annually.

To have books at the least expense there should be a law to provide for local control. By local control the books already in use could be kept if desirable, or a newer and more progressive series may be adopted. By contract they could get books from any publisher on as favorable terms as the biggest state in the Union. This is a free country to a large extent. That was the primary reason that it has become the home of 60,000,000 people. Let the states, districts, counties and neighborhoods have their own minds, will and way, and determine their own taxation in this matter.

This monopolistic schoolbook system would prevent competition, and competition means progress, development and inspiration. The only way the monopoly on the schoolbook system will be created is by direct act of legislation—contracting for one series for a state and excluding all others. This screw and pully will be strenuously opposed by the people, and the monopolists must know it. Let there be competition, a free and fair examination and open comparison of prices.

This is children's day. "A little child shall lead them." The whole world is led by them, no one denies. Books of all kinds, bindings, print and prices are provided for them. America realizes that they are the country's future, and wise provision is being made for their development into wiser and better men and women than their sires. They are the heirs of ages and will reap the benefit of the finds in art, science and literature. This monopoly system would stop the wheels of development, and their own pockets would be filled with shekels born of their own selfishness. Therefore, the children shall grow as long, as tall, as broad as they can, and the old Procrustean couch will be ground to powder in the mill of common sense and justice. MRS. E. R. DAVIDSON.

At the opening of the People's party campaign in Iowa there were seventeen straight People's party papers in the state. Now there are thirty-nine, and most of the new ones are converts from the old parties.—Nonconformist.

ANARCHISTS CAPTURED.

A Meeting Within a Bomb's Throw of the Haymarket.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Within a bomb's throw of the Haymarket armed anarchists Thursday night again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominious defeat for the red flag men. A secret massmeeting of the most radical element was announced to be held Thursday evening in Grief's hall, 54 West Lake street, a place celebrated in the annals of Spies' and Parsons' followers. Those who could be depended upon were told to quietly go to the third floor where the meeting would be held. Up the flights of stairs in the place indicated, there gathered many of those who were leaders in the ranks before the Haymarket riot. Speeches were made in English and German and the enthusiasm was great. The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked. In this the reds were at fault.

A detective had been for several days cultivating the acquaintance of the men who were leaders during the exciting times of five years ago. This man was admitted to the meeting and kept the police informed of what was going on. Soon word came that very inflammatory speeches were being made, and that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use they would be put in case the police interfered. In a saloon below, fully 200 men gathered, and although no organized meeting was held there were speeches scarcely less incendiary than those above were being made.

In the historic Desplaines street police station, a few squares distant, Inspector Lewis had 100 men in uniform and surrounding the building in which the meeting was being held were about 50 detectives in citizens' clothes. Suddenly, at a signal given by the man in the meeting, a concerted raid was made. Non-uniformed officers guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave.

The bluecoats entered the front door, and in less than sixty seconds afterward the meeting on the upper floor was broken up and those who had been making speeches to the crowd in the saloon were under arrest. So quick was the onslaught that the anarchists were taken completely by surprise, and before they had time to recover themselves enough to make any serious resistance they saw the hopelessness of their cause.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted Inspector Lewis. At the command 400 hands went into the air and the officers commenced searching for weapons. Those who were found to possess revolvers or other arms were placed under arrest and the others were hustled into the street and told to at once leave the vicinity.

The anarchists tried to shoot the officers, but their weapons were taken from them. In the meantime a squad of police under Lieutenant Wheeler had started to ascend the stairs. They met with resistance from Grief and from an unknown man, who drew from his overcoat pocket a long revolver, declaring that he would shoot the first officer who put a foot on the stairs. These two men were quickly overpowered, and twenty-five stalwart policemen rushed up stairs and broke into the hall in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here, a large amount of inflammatory literature was captured and a number of red flags were torn from the walls and destroyed.

The only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men who in the rush escaped. This trio jumped behind a bar as the officers entered and began throwing bottles and glasses. A number officers were struck, but no one was seriously hurt.

Brave Officer Killed.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14.—While attempting to arrest two burglars at Clinton, ten miles from here, R. S. White, deputy sheriff of the county, was fatally wounded, dying two and a half hours later. The burglars in the night broke into a store at Raymond, and White tracked them to the depot at Clinton. The burglars were commanded to throw up their hands. Instead they drew their revolvers and fired several shots at White and then escaped. After the shooting the burglars took to the woods. An armed posse is in pursuit and if captured lynching will probably follow.

A Plot that Failed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch tells of a blundering and unsuccessful attempt to capture the passenger train from Cincinnati on the Queen and Crescent line at Collinsville, Ala. It says fifteen well dressed men lay in wait to rob the train due at 10 o'clock at night. An officer appeared, however, and drove the gang away. Three or four returned as the train came in and attempted to board it. The trainmen and citizens fired on them and they fled. One who was wounded was captured. The woods are being scoured for the others.

Helps Americans.

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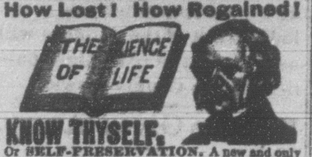

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